ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,640—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st March
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	3927	R. F. Rebeco	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
P.V.L. CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weigheli	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4902	A. Symons	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5063	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4706	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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The "Caledonia" marked P M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
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IMPERATRIX	F. Rassovich	4,196	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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"THE ANCIENT MARINER"

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Tenor .....Mr. R. F. CHISHOLM.
Baritone .....Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
Bass .....Mr. H. M. STEUART.
Pianist .....Miss FLOWER.
Organist .....Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Conductor .....Mr. R. B. NIXON.

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Hudson and his Banjo, The Soldier's Return.
Shiae's inimitable Scotch impersonation of "Sandy Macpherson."
Miss Amy Dewhurst's Lightning Swirl Dance.
Miss May Hasbgood's wonderful Piano Solo for left hand only and twenty other distinct items.

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THE S. S. "NAIRUNG" is due here from BURMAH and COAST PORTS, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
Agent.

S. S. "ASTON HALL"

ARRIVED 18TH MARCH, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 21st and 23rd March, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1895, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hewshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, '96, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register, on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 18th March, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DAYABHAI ECHARAM, has contracted to PURCHASE from RAGHUNATH NARAYAN PHATARPEKAR JAYOOBAI YESHWAN BHAGWANT PHATARPEKAR VISHNOO RAGHOONATH PHATARPEKAR, GAJANAN SHANKAR and WAMAN SHANKAR PHATARPEKAR, the latter two minors by their father and natural guardian SHANKER RAMCHANDRA PHATARPEKAR.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Chowpatty Road, otherwise called Chowrasy Road, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 696 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector under Old No. 314, new No. 2292, Old Survey No. 74, New Survey No. 7091, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector under D Ward Nos. 2589, 2590, 2591, Street Nos 1, 2, 15, 17 and 19 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Chowpatty Road or French Road on or towards the West by the property of Bhickoo Jugonnath, on or towards the North by the Victoria Mill and on or towards the South by the property of Jaitha Narran. Any person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance mortgage charge gift bequest sale lease trust or otherwise howsoever is here by required to make the same known inwriting to the Undersigned at their office, No 4, Hammum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE
AT
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
OF
THE VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC COLLECTION OF GLASS AND CHINAWARE,

The manufacture of the imperial glass and porcelain works of Messrs. Ludwig Moses and Sons, Karlshad, Bohemia, who have received first awards and gold medals at all the principal Exhibitions and are appointed suppliers to several Royal Courts of Europe.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. beg to announce that the sale of the above will commence THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., and will be continued on the following day. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of securing these articles for their drawing-rooms are requested not to lose this opportunity. Arrangements have been made for their accommodation at the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th March, 1896.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India,
Rs. 25-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and ASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.

The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer on or before 31st March next will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.

Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.

New accounts will not be opened after this date.

The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.

The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

CLAIMS against the estate of 2nd Lieut. F. Sinclair, 2nd South Lancashire Regt., must be received by Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no Claim will be recognised.

A. RICHARDSON, Major,
2nd South Lancashire Regt.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Kamptee, March 10th, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1896, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th March to the 2nd April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th March to the 2nd April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 845 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

VS.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPUTRAO NANABHOY, DADAJI NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALCRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALCRISHNA, YESHVANTRAO BALCRISHNA, KHUNDERAO WASSOODEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYEKRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN RAMRAO, VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HURISCHUNDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, Widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, Widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the Premises at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1896, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soondersi Damji on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, SECONDLY, ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement shop or dwelling-house standing thereon situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1) and Street No. 311 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and on or towards the west by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of February 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
"For India" „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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IT IS COMING!!!

WHAT?

WAIT FOR THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OF MONDAY 23RD MARCH 1896.

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COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecovetable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 2,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,050,000 = „ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

David Mill Company, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.
Standard Mill Company, Rampart Row, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Imaum, Goa, Taif, and Lindenfels entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Madura left it on Tuesday, and the steamers Godaveri, Mahanadi, and Australia yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Aston Hall entered, and the steamers Methley Hall, Osborne, and Pekin left the dock yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT AT SEA.—Mr. Cutler, second officer of the steamship Kola, has reported to the police the theft at sea, between Karachi and Bombay, of Rs. 100 in cash.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—A Musical Temperance Evening will be given in the Lecture Hall, at 8-30, to-night, which will comprise an Address from the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., and a programme of music and recitations. A hearty welcome is extended to all, including ladies.

HONOUR TO A LOCAL DOCTOR.—Dr. H. J. Dadysett, the specialist in India for ear, throat, nose, and skin diseases, has been unanimously elected a Fellow of the British Laryngological and Rhinological Association of London. Dr. Dadysett is the first native on this side of India to have the honour to be nominated by a Society of specialists for diseases of ear, throat, and nose.

THE QUARRELS IN A PHILANTHROPIST'S FAMILY.—The charge of assault and criminal intimidation preferred against Rehematbai, wife of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, at the instance of Khatubai, first wife of Haji Jakeria, was struck out yesterday by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the complainant's solicitors wrote a letter intimating that complainant was not willing to lead evidence, and asked permission to withdraw the charge.

BURGLARY AT DELISLE ROAD.—Harrising Lalsing, residing on the ground floor of a chawl at DeLisle Road has reported to the police that some time during Monday night his room was broken into by forcibly removing the lock on the door, and a wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, to the amount of Rs. 177, was carried away from the house. The box was subsequently found at the back of the chawl, broken open, with Rs. 85 worth of property still remaining in it.

LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.—At the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday afternoon, at 5-30, Mr. Jamsetji Muncherjee Mehta will deliver a lecture, in English, on "Phrenology and the importance of its study." The lecture promises to be specially interesting, as the lecturer will illustrate his remarks with charts, copies of which will be distributed among the audience to follow him as to the location of different faculties. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta will preside, and special accommodation will be provided for ladies in the front rows.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Maneckial Poonumchund was being driven in his mail-coach along the Walkeshwar Road, when the horse attached to the carriage suddenly took fright and bolted down the road, knocking down in its mad career a woman, named Keroo, aged twenty-five, injuring her head and right arm. The animal continued running with terrific speed, and eventually brought the carriage into collision with a Municipal lamp post, breaking it in two and damaging the carriage. Mr. Maneckial and his two coachmen fortunately escaped unhurt. The woman Keroo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADUMJI PEERBHOY CHARITABLE SCHOOL.—An interesting ceremony of prize-distribution to the Borah Charitable Boarding School was witnessed, yesterday, at the residence of Mr. Adumji Peerbhoy. Mr. Adumji is a well-known philanthropist and an enthusiastic Mahomedan of Bombay. His charitable schools, entirely supported by his own contributions, are spread all over Gujarat. Every invalid and sick Borah who comes to Bombay knows the value of his sanitarium—where he can lodge free—which stands almost facing the sea near Churney Road. The Bombay Charitable and Orphan Boarding School is capable of accommodating about 300 boys. They are lodged, fed, and clothed, at his own expense. In order to get over the Mahomedan apathy towards education, Mr. Adumji has introduced a special system of caste prizes. The great advantage is they keep these schools full. The prizes are offered in every subject, and in so liberal a spirit that each and every boy is able to participate in them. Yesterday, about a couple of thousand rupees were distributed to the two hundred boys of the orphanage.

THE J. N. PETIT PARSEE SANITARIUM AT JAHABORDI.—With a view to perpetuate the memory of her deceased son, Bai Dinbai N. Petit, the philanthropic Parsee lady, has built a sanitarium at Jahabordi for the use of her co religionists. The building and other charges amount to Rs. 1,25,000. The ceremony of opening the sanitarium was privately performed on Monday last, the anniversary of the death of Mr. J. N. Petit. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Bai Dinbai's grandson, had gone from Bombay with a number of friends to attend the ceremony, at which priests and laymen from the neighbouring villages were present. The "Jusson" or thanksgiving ceremony was performed at 9 a.m. by the high priests of Oodwara, after which Mr. Jeejeebhoy read, on behalf of Bai Dinbai, a letter making over the building, for the use of Parsees. Dusoor Cursetjee Muncherjee, on behalf of the Parsees of the neighbouring villages, read an address of thanks to be presented to Bai Dinbai for her benefaction. Another address of thanks was also read on behalf of the Parsee community of Jahabordi and Davier. The addresses were placed in silver caskets and handed to Mr. Jeejeebhoy, who, on behalf of Bai Dinbai, returned thanks in appropriate terms.

SINGULAR CASE OF A "FIND."—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett charged a peon in the employ of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, engineers, and three Hindu lads, all employed in mills, with having found in their possession Rs. 250 in cash, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. Velinker appeared for accused. The facts of the case were these. One day, in January last, the four accused went into a field behind the cheap residential quarters for poor Parsees at Falkland Road, to fly kites, when one of them found a bundle containing the money, the subject of the present charge. They distributed the money amongst themselves. The first accused paid off his debt of Rs. 79 to his grain-dealer, and from the balance made a gold ring and a silver waistchain for himself. The other accused spent the money they got in liquor and other extravagant manner, with the result that in a moment of intoxication one of them disclosed the secret of the finding of the money, and all of them were arrested. Inspector Barnett stated that the money found by the accused had been stolen from the house of a Purdasee, named Bairoo Sital, by three Purdasee burglars, who had been sentenced by Mr. W. R. Hamilton to four years for house-breaking. One of the three Purdasee convicts was brought from the jail to give evidence in the case. The convict in his evidence stated that he had not concealed the property in the field where it was found. Mr. Velinker, for the accused, argued that the present charge could not lie against accused under the Police Act, nor under section 403 of the Penal Code, as no person came forward to claim the money, and further that the court could not take cognisance of the case on a police report. In support of his contention Mr. Velinker cited two decisions from the Bombay High Court Law Reports. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that it was not proved that the Rs. 250 found with them were anybody's property in particular. The thief, who concealed it, after the robbery at Bairoo's house, did not point out the same place, whence the accused found it. Under the circumstances the court could not hold that the property belonged to Bairoo. If so, it could not be said to have been obtained by fraud or reasonably suspected of having been stolen, and that under section 304 of the Penal Code the charge could not lie against the accused, as the owner was not traceable. His Worship ordered accused to be discharged, and directed the money to be returned to the persons from whom the police had seized it.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING, 1896.

ADDITIONAL RACE FOR SATURDAY, 21ST MARCH.

"SHAIK ESSAU STAKES."—Cup value Rs. 99. For all Arab Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50. Weight: If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 5lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 under down to Rs. 500 3lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Allowance: Horses landed after 1st August, 1895, allowed 5lbs. Distance: ½ mile. Entrance: Rs 10. Entries to be in the box at the Grand Stand by 8 a. m., on the morning of Friday, (to-morrow), the 20th instant. The general conditions of the prospectus for the races of Saturday, the 21st instant, hold good.

PALLANJI NUSSERWANJI,
Assist. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th March.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 73, Harrington Road, London, England."

STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR COVERNTON.

(Concluded from Monday's "Bombay Gazette.")

ONCE more; take dialects. The literature of dialect is in these latter days becoming only too prominent. The hitherto inglorious annals of the remotest corners of Great Britain from the Lizard to John O'Groats are being dragged from their decent obscurity and thrust into the glare of day with all their provincialisms of thought, habit, and language left naked to the curious gaze. How is our native seeker after literary wisdom to account for this new phenomenon? Why should Mr. Hall Caine's reckless heroes speak words which savour not of Webster or Mr. Baring Gould's or Mr. Barrie's express themselves in terms for which the manuals give no synonyms? The difficulty does not end here. Burns, he finds, has perpetrated songs in an unknown tongue and alas! even his favourite Scott, in whom he trusted in his days of simplicity, and the P. E. Class, even Scott betrays him. What then will he say to the dialect poems of Tennyson to the new Saxon of William Morris or to Mr. Lowell's Elizabethan Yankeeisms—he whose philosophy has never dreamt of distinctions of "Northumbrian" and "Middle English," and into whose ken has never swum the still glowing Mayflower myth. It is easy of course to sneer at this demand for continuity, and to say that one does not need to know Anglo-Saxon in order to enjoy Shakespeare, and it is yet easier to throw oneself for defence upon the limitations of the Indian student and to hint that he has little knowledge of and less interest in contemporary English literature, that he ignores the modern novel and abhors the dialectical and ethical writer alike and with them all their works. But even if we admit that there is truth in this charge, we must also consider that school and college students have little time for outside reading in a foreign tongue. This fact, however, though a just excuse for them, affords us no justification for neglecting to cultivate in them a taste for wider reading, of which they may take advantage later. In regard to the other point all we need answer is that though we do not require a lover of English literature or even a student of English to be an exact Anglo-Saxon scholar, still we do expect that he should know that such a language existed, and should understand its relation to the later speech. If, as a body, educated natives of India refuse to become familiar with our contemporary literature or to understand its connection with the past, the loss is their own, and we in self-protection they must resign for ever all hope of obtaining any intimate conception of the life and thought of England as they exist in the actual present. Not that novels or sketches of manners can give us this intimate knowledge in its entirety, but when actual sight and intercourse are impossible they are the best substitutes. But it behoves one who attacks an old institution, before the final demolition, to give proof that he has something better to put in its place. The new and better way I think is the following: to give every student in the first place a general knowledge of the history of the English speech and to base that knowledge upon a study of the literature. Above all, in this preliminary course we must aim at continuity. And this can only be attained if we keep clearly before our eyes from the outset that the subject must be treated as an enquiry into the evolution of an organic whole which cannot be arbitrarily cut up and trimmed into artificial periods. We must follow a definite scientific method, though this need not imply the adoption of any a priori theory with which our conclusion is to be forced to fit. This historical sketch should be supplemented and illustrated by typical passages chosen (at any rate in the first part of the work) not merely for intrinsic merit but, above all, because they exemplify various stages of growth. We ought to try to obtain in this manner not only a general prospect of the language, but also a fairly accurate and intelligent idea of its structure. "But how will this help our taste?" someone may ask. "The passages most suitable for exhibition as literary and linguistic fossils are not always the most valuable for beauty of language or the most elevated thought." This is of course quite true, but we need not have recourse to extreme types; we want simply average specimens not mere curiosities, and the former can always be procured from the best as readily as from the worst authors. Again, the sketch must not be confined to a purely historical account. We must examine the separate specimens of each age and see what qualities each possessed that it escaped the designing hand of time, to make it appear beautiful to the men of its day, by what canons of beauty the latter judged, and how far those canons coincide with our own. Thus we shall obtain a thorough knowledge of the detailed structure of the specimens and at the same time help to form a standard of taste for ourselves by comparison of our own ideas with those of other days. It will be obvious from what I have already proposed, that I intend to include some account of the Anglo-Saxon literature and speech, and the necessity for so doing, I hope, will now be apparent. But that is not all. We cannot alas quote the "ipsissima verba," in written form, of our Teutonic forefathers while they roamed the forests of Germany or crowded down to the shores of the Baltic. But we do know fortunately that even then song was not mute; while comparative philology enables us to partially reconstruct their language. Further, we have ground for supposing that in the songs of Deor, Widsith, and that nameless wanderer who is simply known as the Scop (or minstrel) we have traced the main stream of English poetry as nearly as possible to its source, though written down in a much later dialect. These are songs brought from the old England of the Baltic and the Continent to the new England and in the West.

With them we may make a start, and then pass on to the only European and non-classical epic possessed of literary form before the 13th century A. D. Written down probably first in the Northumbrian dialect, the song of Beowulf was translated into the Wessex Speech, in which form we still possess it, but like the other poems mentioned above, as the oral lay (or collection of lays) of a wandering minstrel it goes back to the older time when the Angles and Saxons had not come to Britain. As a poem it will bear comparison with the greatest, and it is certainly superior to many of the later literary epics composed by poets who have meditated battles only in their villas; and, lastly, it will (if we want) furnish us with a "question" which shall be no bad imitation of the famous Homeric one. But I must not go too far into details; different minds will prefer different examples, but the general method must be one. We must show the rise of Northumbrian literature, account for its decline and contrast its poetic tendencies with the prosaic nature of its more successful rival Wessex. The mortifying influences of Celt and Northman must be estimated, and we must realize how far the latter accepted and changed the language of the districts in which he settled, e. g. (to mention only one of the more important points), in regard to the curtailment of the native inflexions. When we come to the Anglo-Norman literature which slowly sprang up after the conquest we must realize by whom and for how long the new French was spoken. We must trace the combination of it with the speech of the conquered and observe the interaction between the two languages, as well as the effect which isolation in an island produced upon the Norman-French, and how later the tendency of way and politics introduced a fresh set of French words. Passages should be quoted which will illustrate the amalgamation of the languages and shew us how in the country districts even learned Deans would lapse actually in official letters from dignified but obsolete French to plain and homely English, both languages appearing, perhaps, in the same sentence or paragraph. And not only must the relation of French and English be noticed, but we must try to understand what the Norman French element in our language means for us in regard to culture and civilization. It threw open the doors of the Roman world with its Latin polish in religion and law, language and literature, art and architecture, as we of the present day are, perhaps more in sympathy with a Roman of the age of Marcus Aurelius than with our own Teutonic ancestors. And while thus modifying our thought, it has stamped also indelible traces upon our style. Not only are there thenceforth new words and phrases, but a new syntax and a new mode of expression. And then the progress of the native dialects, apart from their relation to the speech of the conqueror, must not be passed over. The triumph of a section of the Middle English, due to the fact that the great centres of learning and commerce, Oxford, Cambridge, and London were situated in the Midlands, must be recognized, and all that is meant by this substitution of the comparatively uninflected speech of the learned, the business men, and the shrewd hardy race of Anglo-Danes must be brought home to the students' mind. This will take us on to Chaucer, and henceforward the course of evolution becomes simpler. The ruin of the baronage in the wars of the Roses, the growth of the middle class, the discovery of America, the gradual awakening of the world from the sleep of religious dogma and mediæval superstition and formalism—in a word, the rise of modern English thought due to the Renaissance and the Reformation—the effect of all these influences upon the language must be considered and exemplified from the literature. Of the following epochs I need say little here. The influence of Italy, Spain, and France, the growth of the pseudo-classical spirit and its contrast with that of the Elizabethan period on the one hand, and of the present century on the other—these are topics that have been worn nearly threadbare, though, after all, not enough has been said to bring them into relation with the organic character of English as a whole. Lastly, we must try to see what in politics the French Revolutions, the new discoveries and inventions in the field of science, and—the beginning perhaps, of a still greater age—the opening up of America, Australia, and Africa, have done, and will do, for our language and literature.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SHOT TO DEATH.

IMPERATRIX VS. FAKIRA BIN VENKAPPA AND ANOTHER.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 23rd November last convicted the second appellant, Shivya bin Basappa, of murder, and the first appellant, Fakira, of abetment of the offence of murder, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Ghanesham Nilkanth and the Hon. Mr. D. A Khare appeared for the two appellants, respectively; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appears that the two appellants and three others were charged with murder committed at Ugargol, in the Belgaum District, and also with abetment of the murder of Yellapagowda bin Annapgowda. On the morning of the 30th April last as the deceased was going to the temple on the hill, he saw people behind him at a distance. As soon as he came near a tree, the first appellant and another stared at him; and before he had gone a little further a bullet struck him a little above the buttocks and passed through. As it struck his leg also, he fell down and became insensible. The deceased and his half-brother, Tammangowda, were at enmity for some time. The latter was always saying that he would kill him. The people the deceased saw belonged to his brother's faction. On the present occasion, Tammangowda was alleged to have engaged the four other accused to commit the murder. The Sessions Judge remarked to the jury that there was no evidence against three of the accused which would justify a verdict of murder. It was only such as would justify suspicion that they were mixed up in the matter. They might have been at Ugargol at the time of the murder, and might have been associated with the other accused, and might have even been near the scene of the murder at the time it was committed; but all that would not prove that they instigated or aided, or conspired for the commission of the murder. The defence was that the deceased might have been shot by accident or design, but the second appellant did not shoot him and the first appellant did not aid him; and whoever shot him was not instigated by the deceased's brother, who was not at Ugargol at the time. The jury unanimously found the appellants guilty of murder and abetment of the offence, and acquitted the other three who were discharged. Although the shot was actually fired by the second appellant, the Sessions Judge considered the first appellant to be quite as guilty, and remarked that if he sentenced the former to death, he should pass a similar sentence on the latter. Both, however, had obviously been mere instruments; and partly on this account, and partly because he thought it would have a more deterrent effect on persons employing such instruments, he sentenced both to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeals, said: The convictions followed the verdicts of an unanimous jury, and section 418 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies. The appeals averred misdirections and omissions, and the remarks made by the Sessions Judge in his charge, as to certain important witnesses, are not fully accorded. He made comments, but we do not know what these comments were; whether or not he told the jury that witnesses 17 and 18 disposed merely to statement put into the mouths of prisoners, each witness being uncorroborated, whether he pointed out that witness 14 was not seen by the other witnesses relied on by the prosecution, and the evidence had not shown what had become of the pistol or gun. All this ought to have been pointed out, and the heads of charge should have shown that it had been. Queen vs. Kasim, 23 W. R., 32 Cr. Rg. The trial was a long one, and the record should have shown that the more important testimonies were read over "in extenso." Regina vs. Fattehaali, 11 Cr. R., 1. As we find not to be certain whether the case had been laid before the jury in the charge as the law requires, we have heard the appeal as if from a Judge with assessors. We are now of opinion that the jury must have had the facts properly before them. Various pleaders appeared for the different prisoners. The charge deals specifically with the evidence of each important witness, and as regards each prisoner. The court now dismisses the appeals.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

YESTERDAY, in chambers, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the presiding Judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, issues were settled in the case of Jerbai vs. Bejonjee Ratanjee and Indrani, alias Pardhan, of Allahabad. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshah Mehta, vakil, appeared for the petitioner. The petition stated that the petitioner is an inhabitant of Ahmedabad, and at present resided at Dhobi Talao. The first respondent, her husband, is also an inhabitant of Ahmedabad, and at present resides with the co-respondent at Jacob's Circle. The petitioner claims as grounds for dissolution of her marriage with the first respondent. They were lawfully married on the 18th February, 1872, at Slow post Gate, in Ahmedabad, in accordance with the rites and ceremonies followed by Zoroastrians. After the marriage, the petitioner lived with her husband at Ahmedabad, Wadhwan, Ahmednagar, and Allahabad until December, 1892, and have had eight children by the marriage, three of whom were now living. In the month last mentioned, the first respondent left the petitioner without any support at the instigation of the second respondent, and had since been living with the latter as husband and wife. The petitioner had never lived with or had access to her husband since he left her. During the time the first respondent had lived apart from the petitioner, he had committed adultery with the second respondent in Bazar Road in Allahabad, at Arab Lane in Grant Road, and at Jacob's Circle, Bombay. There was no collusion or connivance between the petitioner and respondents. The petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage. There was no appearance yesterday for the respondent or co-respondent; and the petitioner's vakil raised a number of issues on her behalf. His lordship fixed the 10th proximo for the hearing of the suit before delegates.

UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office No. 5, Henshaw's Buildings, Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors beg to submit for your adoption this their ninth report for the year ending 31st December, 1895. From the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account, it will be seen that during the year under review the company has made a net profit of Rs. 88,305-10-6, which the directors recommend may be dealt with as under:—To write off the balance at the debit of profit and loss account, Rs. 37,105-12-1; to repairs and renewals account, Rs. 6,527-9-11; to dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1895, on 804 shares at Rs. 40 per share, Rs. 32,160; to machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 10,000; and to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,572-4-6—total Rs. 88,305-10-6. Two of your directors, Messrs. Cowasji Byramji and Pershotum Naranji retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Your mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton, yarn, &c., are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 19,12,500. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman, the above report together with the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1895, was adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the year ending 31st December last was declared payable on and after the 25th instant. Messrs. Cowasji Byramji and Pershotum Naranji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Framji Temulji and Balubhoy Cullianbhy were re-appointed auditors for the current year, and their remunerations were fixed at Rs. 150 each. The customary compliments to the chairman brought the proceding to a close.

ALREADY there are demands for reform of the Paris Conservatoire, and indeed, since M. Ambroise Thomas's death, the whole question is likely to be investigated by the French Government. One of the most powerful protest comes from the pen of M. Alfred Bruneau, composer of "Le Reve." He demands, firstly, a reform of the singing classes, so that the pupils shall not be kept entirely to French opera and opera comique, but shall make a full and proper study of Gluck, Mozart, and Beethoven, and also of the works of Berlioz and Wagner. He furthermore believes that some more modern method of teaching composition should be employed, particularly in regard to symphonic music; and he declares frankly that the opera of the future is likely to be a magnificent union of voices and orchestra. He and many others also desire to see a reform of the Prix de Rome, and he pertinently asks why the unfortunate pupil should be sent willynilly to Rome, which is certainly not now the centre of the musical universe. He further demands that a class shall be founded for the art of orchestral conducting, a matter which, by the way, is neglected at some of our own schools of music.

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SUIT ON A RE-DRAFT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. M. CURSETJEE, the 3rd Judge.)

JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH AND OTHERS VS. PEERMAHOMED ADAMJEE.

PLAINTIFFS, who carry on their business as Halliday and Company, claimed Rs. 553-2-2, money advanced at Bombay against the shipment of eleven cases of ivory consigned by defendant to the London and Oriental Agency, Limited, through the plaintiffs, and being the proceeds of sale of a bill of exchange for £210 drawn by the defendant against such consignment, and equivalent to Rs. 3,312-12-2 at the rate of exchange 1s. 1 7-32d., after deducting the net sale proceeds of the above consignment as per account sale at £180-15-10. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Jehanghir Neemuchwalla, solicitor.

His Honour, the Third Judge, in delivering judgment, said:—This is a suit to recover the amount of a re-draft. The facts, as under, are undisputed. The defendant consigned certain lots of ivory through the plaintiffs for sale in London. Against this ivory the defendant obtained an advance of Rs. 3,806-1-6 being the equivalent of £210 from the plaintiffs, and drew a bill for such amount in favour of the plaintiffs on the London and Oriental Agency Company in London. The plaintiffs discounted the bill here with the Chartered, etc., Bank, and the goods were shipped by the defendant, and were sent by the plaintiffs to the said company in London for sale on account and at the risk of the defendant. The ivory arrived in London, but its sale was somehow delayed, which annoyed the defendant, and he required two lots, undisposed of, to be returned. These two lots have been accordingly returned, and are lying with the plaintiffs at defendant's disposal. So much of the ivory, as was sold, not realising the amount of the advance by £210 odd, the said agency company have drawn a re-draft for such £30 odd on the defendant, payable to the Hongkong, etc., Bank here, with the plaintiffs as case of need. The account sales having been duly furnished to the defendant, and he being duly called upon to accept and pay the re-draft, having refused to do so, the plaintiffs as such case of need and after due notice to the defendant, took up and paid the re-draft. For amount of such re-draft so paid by the plaintiffs with necessary cost and charges, they bring this suit. The defendant contends the plaintiffs not entitled to sue him, as he never requested them to take up the draft, that whether he did or did not pay the redraft, was a matter as between him and the London Agency Company, and one in which the plaintiffs had no concern. The main and only issue then is: Are the plaintiffs entitled to recover as per the summons in this suit? Carefully considering the evidence before me I find this issue in the affirmative. So far as the defendant is concerned, he dealt directly with the plaintiffs. The ivory was entrusted to them for sale and the approximate price of it was paid as an advance by the plaintiffs here to the defendant. The London Agency Company were merely the medium, selected by the plaintiffs to affect the sale and recoup themselves out of the proceeds, the amount advanced. The ivory was held by plaintiffs as security against such advance. The circumstances are such as to make the plaintiffs liable to defendant against loss, and the plaintiffs frankly admit their liability. The plaintiffs say in effect that they and their said London correspondents are practically one. That the amount of the bill drawn on the latter is debited to the plaintiffs' account, and unless the sale proceeds covered the same, the balance, if any, remains outstanding against the plaintiffs in their mutual accounts with their London correspondent. The fact that at a later stage defendant was put in direct communication with the London correspondents, and the latter drawing the re-draft directly on the defendant, does not, I think, affect the position of the plaintiffs and defendant "intense" as regards their liability to each other in this transaction. There is besides evidence to show that it is the custom in such a case for the "officewalla" here, who undertakes the sale of goods in a foreign port to recover from the shipper in case of re-draft remaining unpaid, and it is shown the defendant never disputed his liability to pay the plaintiffs the amount of the re-draft, which plaintiffs have had to pay on his account. All that defendant appears to claim is that owing to delay in the sales in London, he has suffered loss and that such loss should be made good to him. He seems not clear as to who is to make good this loss, and it is unnecessary for me here to decide that point for him. In fact as matters stand on the fact above appearing, the plaintiffs' position is analogous to that of agent for importing goods for the defendant. He could have sold off the two lots of ivory re-shipped and sued for the difference, if any, between amount of re-draft and proceeds of such sale. I accordingly hold that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover as per summons. Decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 553-2-2, and costs Rs. 45.

EVENING PARTY AT HASMAT MAHAL.

NAWABZADA NASRULLAH KHAN, of Sachin, held a reception on Tuesday night, at Hasmat Mahal, in Chowpatty, to celebrate the Ramzan Id, to which a large number of guests were invited. There was a capital "mauch" and an excellent refreshment bar to minister to the pleasures and wants of the guests, but the most pleasing feature of the whole reception was in the perfect cordiality which was exhibited between the Mahomedan and Hindu guests of the noble host, who, with the aid of Rissaldar-Major Sirdar Sayidullah Khan, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, did the honours of the evening as befits a scion of a noble ancient house, and with that perfect personal charm of manner which is so peculiar to him. The guests included: H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Limree, K. C. I. E., H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan, Prince Lukhtarji, Heir-Apparent of Morvee, Prince Samatsingbji of Palitana, Mir Sarfaraz Ali Khan, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, Messrs. A. C. Rudra, E. J. Mody, R. S. Chitgupe, M. Ahmed Sayani, Abdullah Sayani, T. J. Desai, K. G. Deshpande, Mir Aun Ali, Sorabji Fardoonji Taleyarkhan, H. Taleyarkhan, Setalwad, A. M. K. Dehalvi, barristers-at-law, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Khunderao Morarji, Laldas, Sealy, Velinker, Haji Rahimtullah Haji David, Suleman Abdul Wahed Sadha, Ahmed Jakeria Patel, Omar Jamal, Kasam Omar Jamal, Nowasji Rana, Shivlalji Shuja-ud-din Belgrami, Mirza Nazir Baig, Noor Mohamed, Jairaj Peerbhoy, Jehangir Cowasji, Mohamed Bakar, Munshi Salabetti Mohamed Jafar, Mohamed Khan Desmukh, Hassan Khan Deshmukh, Nazar Ali Hydari, Mohamed Akbar Hydari, Assistant Accountant-General, Nanabhoy, Professor Velinkar, Messrs. Cumrudin Amirudin, Shaik Fateh Mohamed Ali Asgar, and others.

WHO ARE THE MOPLAHS?

THE Moplahs are a hybrid race, being the descendants of Arab traders and Hindu women. They number in all about seven and a half lakhs and inhabit the Malabar District (on the west coast) where they constitute 30 per cent. of the total population, who are chiefly Hindus. These Moplahs are Mohamedans by religion and are extremely fanatical. Their language is a corrupt form of Malayalam, the vernacular of Malabar, and few of them are even acquainted with Hindustani. Though their marriages are governed by Mohamedan law, they follow the ordinary Malabar Law of Inheritance, according to which the succession passes through the female line. They are a well-built, hardy and courageous race, fond of manly sport and out-door exercise. Moplah boys from their youth are taught to wrestle and to acquire skill in the use of weapons of offence and defence. Ever since the 1884 disarmament measure was adopted they have been more or less quiet, though they are extremely discontented. Many of them have taken to trade and are very prosperous, particularly in North Malabar, while others have adopted agriculture, and several of the largest landowners of that region are Moplahs. In the south of Malabar, however, they are in a very degraded condition, and are peculiarly prone to outbreaks of fanaticism—more especially as Moplahs hold the Hindus in sovereign contempt and are animated by the bitterest feelings of hatred towards him. Like most Moslems the Moplahs are rigid abstainers from alcoholic intoxicants, but indulge freely in opium and to some extent in bhang. Their women, as a rule, are extremely beautiful, and the men are very jealous. The late Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, was desirous of having a special regiment raised consisting of Moplahs, and visited Malabar with this object in view. It is feared, however, that these people would not make good sepoys, for their fidelity could scarcely be counted on.

AT the same time that the French are to have new postage-stamps, the Government are arranging for a new design for the halfpenny and penny pieces. M. Daniel Dupuis has been entrusted with the task of engraving them, and he has submitted his design for the approval of the Minister of Finance. On the obverse is a bust of the Republic, in which that lady has a more prepossessing appearance than the one to be seen on the coins now in circulation, where the features have a rather hard appearance. The face is that of a younger woman, a young girl, in fact, and luxuriant hair falls over the shoulders. The drapery and the Phrygian Cap of Liberty are surrounded by a branch of laurel. On the reverse M. Dupuis has represented France as a female figure in a helmet. In one hand she holds the national flag and an olive branch, and near her is seated a child, who is supposed to symbolise the genius of agriculture and industry.

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

THE second report on the wheat crop of the Punjab for 1895-96 reads as follows:—From the time of submission of the first forecast up to the 25th January no rain fell except in a few isolated cases, and no further sowings of wheat have been possible. The total area now estimated to be under wheat in the Punjab is 6,444,700 acres. This is 183,600 acres, or 2·8 per cent., less than the area returned in the forecast of last November, and 1,607,100 acres, or 20 per cent., less than the area given in last year's final estimate. The falling off in area is due simply to the failure of winter rains and the early cessation of the monsoon of 1895. The area cannot now be increased, except apparently by the correction of mistakes; but the crop benefited immensely by the rain which fell between 28th January and 3rd February, chiefly on 2nd February. These reports were all sent in by 31st January. Rain, though by no means sufficient, has been fairly general, and was most beneficial. More is again urgently needed. The irrigated crops are generally in good condition. The unirrigated crop, which was just saved by the timely rain, is in great danger of withering in places unless more rain speedily falls. In Hissar it is reported to have already dried up. Under any circumstances, the crop of this year must be a much smaller one than that of any of the last three years. Should the remainder of the season prove favourable, it may still be not less than 12-anna crop, but everything depends on the rainfall of the next few weeks.

PUNJAB RAPE-SEED.

The second report on the rape-seed crop of the Punjab for 1895-96 reads:—The further sowings of rape, reported since the first forecast was submitted have been of small extent. The area now estimated to be under rape-seed is 448,500 acres. This is 13,300 acres, or 3·1 per cent., above the area returned in November last, but 347,800 acres, or 43·7 per cent., below the area given in last year's final report, which was 796,300 acres.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

The forecast of the outturn of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1896—is as follows:—Details showing the approximate area under crop and the estimated outturn for each district are given below. The wheat crop was sown under unfavourable circumstances as the monsoon rain ended in most districts at the close of August, and there have been but few local showers since. Many cultivators postponed their sowing in the hope of rain, which never came. Germination in high-lying and poor soils was defective, in the better lands uneven, especially in the case of rust-shrivelled seed. But where the cultivation was of a careful order and seed was sown sufficiently deep, the loss was not great. The young seedlings were, however, much cried by the abnormal heat of November, and suffered from the singular absence of the usual dews. The holding off of the cold-weather showers likewise caused anxiety. But fortunately the weather in December and January was unusually clear and cold, and prospects have materially improved in consequence. The crop has tillered freely, which has compensated in a measure for losses in germination. There is absolutely no disease this year, and although the stalks are very stunted and the crop has come to maturity very rapidly, the grain is plump and of good lustre. It will be observed that there is a falling off in all districts, except Betul, in the acreage under the crop. The decline is most marked in the northern districts, where, owing to a series of recent failures, wheat has first receded in popularity. But in most other districts there is a very perceptible contraction of the wheat area which is due almost entirely to the unfavourable conditions prevailing at sowing time. I am inclined to think the outturns are underestimated in Chanda, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Mandla, and I have recently traversed parts of the two last named districts. In the plateau districts and the Nagpur country, with the exception of Bhandara, a 10-anna yield may be expected, and I do not think the crop will fall short of this estimate in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, forecasts a half crop. In the northern districts and Chhattisgarh the yield will probably be between 6 and 8 annas, except Saugor, where only a 4-anna yield is anticipated.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The forecast of the outturn of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1896—is as follows:—The early cessation of the rains affects linseed less than wheat, as it is sown earlier. But the absence of rain during the past four or five months has told greatly against the crop on poor light soils, and linseed is largely grown on land of this description. Germination was, on the whole, fairly successful, but many seedlings withered subsequently for want of moisture. The contraction of the area under the crop in the northern districts is attributed to the difficulty of obtaining seed owing to the damage done by rust during the past two seasons. In Bilaspur a smaller area was s

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

REUTER'S financial telegram from London under last evening's date reports a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Consols, at 109 11-16; and an advance of ¼ per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £65¼. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 31 7-16d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 68¼ cents per oz., with demand exchange on London unaltered. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1/8 per cent. to ¼; that on short London Bills remaining at ½ per cent. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 101½ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London being unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 2 3/8d. (corrected from 1s. 2¼d., first wired.)

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,360,000 quarters, compared with 2,280,000 quarters on the water at the end of the previous week. Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 32½. per 416 lbs.; sellers, April-May shipment to Haver, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 35½. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment to Amsterdam April-May, market easier.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. lower yesterday at 4 11-16d. per lb. (the first quotation of 4 13-16d. having been corrected); but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions at Monday's rates. The market closed firmer; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 8,000 bales, including 200 East Indians; Imports 30,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiter, the quotations wired by Reuter being 4s. per piece for 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings; 5s. 1d. for 8¼ lbs. Shirtings; 2s. 1½d. for 39 in. Jacconets; 2s. 4d. for 45 in. Mulls; and 7 5-8d. per lb. for 40s Mule Twist.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton advanced 3-16 cent, to 7 7-8 cents per lb.; while June Fatures were 12 points higher, at 7·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales, making the comparison between the three years to date stand as follows:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	14,000	21,000	11,000
Three days' do.	35,000	57,000	29,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	4,712,000	7,099,000	5,362,000

Our market for the staple has been steady in tone to-day, and prices all unchanged. Exporters have bought a line of 1,500 bales of Dhollera, at Rs. 182/92, and nothing else; while the Mills have taken 1,300 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 163/9; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 176; 250 Pachora, at Rs. 166½/7; 180 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 201; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day with but a small business passing for export in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter. Quotations in both markets have remained unchanged with the exception of that for *Linseed* which has lost one anna of the late advance, and is quoted this evening at Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	10,082	bales.
Wheat...	13,368	cwts.
Linseed	23,527	,,
Rapeseed	3,766	,,
Gingellyseed	1,751	,,
Poppyseed	860	,,
Groundnuts	3,853	,,
Castorseed	2,802	,,
Rice.....	14,822	,,

FREIGHTS are dull and declining. Business has been done for Genoa, April shipment, at 11s. per ton for Seeds and 12s. for Cotton; for Marseilles, for the same shipment, at 8s. per ton for Seeds; and relets for immediate shipment have been placed for Antwerp, at 10s. 6d. for Seeds, and 9s. 6d. for Groundnuts; and for Dunkirk, at 10s. 3d. for Seeds.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates business was reported, but a steady enquiry continuing for Bank Paper at the above rate, quotations receded 1-32d., and, at the close were more or less uncertain pending the receipt of news of the result of Council drawings to-day, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 2 15 32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 2½d.	,,
Credits Do.	.....1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Francs Do.	.....1·53½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further material advance, say of about 3-8 per cent. has taken place in prices to-day, 108 1-16 having been quoted for both positions, in a steady market, and at the close this had become 108 1-8.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement in sellers' favour in Cotton Mill Scrip, and we note an advance of Rs. 20 each in Manockji Petit, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 15 in Oriental; of Rs. 10 each in Ripon, and Sassoon; and of Rs. 5 each in Jivraz Balloo, and Star of India. Western India, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10; Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 6; and China, and Hindustan Rs. 5 each. Colaba Press have advanced Rs. 5; and Hingoli Rs. 2½; Prince of Wales are Rs. 10 lower. Delhi and Northern Flour have declined Rs. 2; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1422½ per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,40,000	2,95,000	4,000	4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	84	176	2	262
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	9,03,546	20,35,638	34,140	29,73,324
Total for 8 weeks ...	10,43,546	23,30,638	38,140	34,12,324
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,45 019	4,25,882	4,952	5,75,883
Per mile of Ry do.	87	254	3	344
Total to corresponding date do.	10,46,694	32,20,323	42,334	43,09,351

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 1,36,883
Ditto to date..... ,, 8,97,527

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	500	10	1,210
Or per mile of Railway	40	29	1	70
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	2,396	2,315	64	5,275
Total for 8 weeks ...	3,596	2,815	74	6,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	336	443	3	832
Per mile of Ry do.	22	28	.....	48
Total to corresponding date do.	2,820	3,809	14	6,643

Increase for the week..... Rs. 378
Decrease to date..... ,, 158

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 29th February, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open, 1,490 Miles...	1,63,113	6,76,381	4,512	8,43,906
	...	...	...	7,86,057

Increase .....Rs. 61,210

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROSE MEYER—March 2, at Fort, Vizagapatam, the wife of E G Rose'meyer, of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Balasore, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEMPSEY—March 6, at Jamalpore. Thomas Jameson Dempsey, eldest and dearly beloved son of Mrs M Dempsey Kapurthala, aged 27 years and 3 months.

NIGHTINGALL—March 12, at Lahore, after a lingering illness, Cecilia Adelaide Caroline, widow of the late R B Nightingall, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

THE warning that a British occupation of the Soudan might be fatal to the peace of Europe has been very disagreeably emphasised within twenty-four hours. As might have been anticipated, the decision to advance to Dongola, as the first step to the re-conquest of the Soudan, has occasioned great surprise and irritation in Paris. It is much to be feared that this ill-considered and ill-omened enterprise will put an end to any hope that might have been entertained of establishing more cordial relations with France and Russia. M. Berthelot, who has shown himself well-disposed to facilitate a rapprochement, has addressed a communication to Lord Dufferin dwelling on the serious consequences of this new departure in British policy. Mr. Balfour's indiscreet avowal of the intention to bring the Soudanese under the authority of "a Government acting under British influence"—thereby quite needlessly opening up a new and very angry phase of the Egyptian question—accentuates the perilous element in the situation. An active exchange of views between Paris and St. Petersburg is a matter of course under the circumstances. It would be more interesting to know whether a similar exchange of views is going on between Paris, or at all events St. Petersburg, and Berlin. Every cabinet in Europe will watch attentively for any indication of the part which Germany decides to take in this new and most unwelcome complication. Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords that the expedition to Dongola has been undertaken after communication with the Egyptian and Italian Governments, seems to imply that no other Government was consulted on the subject. The Government of Egypt in such a matter means, of course, Lord Cromer; the Khedive and its ministers have no option in questions of peace or war. That the Italian Government should express pleasure on hearing of the resolve to send an expedition against the Mahdists is natural enough. The thanks of the Senate to the House of Commons for the sympathy expressed towards Italy in the debate, yet unfinished, shows that the tension and anxiety at Rome must be extreme. It is by no means apparent on the face of things that an expedition to Dongola can save Kassala, which is two hundred miles away in a different direction. Nor is it obvious how any operations in the Soudan against the Dervishes can help General Baldissera, beset by an army of over a hundred thousand men, now beleaguering Adigrat away in the Abyssinian mountains.

It will be unfortunate for Italy if any expectation of the kind leads the Rudini Ministry to continue the disastrous and unprofitable struggle to hold the province of Tigre and compel Menelik to submit to a Protectorate. The subjection of Abyssinia, a Christian Caucasus, could only be enforced by the permanent occupation of an army a hundred and fifty thousand strong. The new Italian Prime Minister seems to be in some danger of attempting to reconcile two contradictory policies. While asking the Chamber for a further credit of £5,600,000 for the prosecution of the suicidal war in African mountains, that will never pay the cost of their conquest, he stated that the Government will do nothing to weaken the position of Italy in Europe. If the scanty resources of an almost bankrupt treasury are to be expended in an adventure that England prudently declined to undertake when the burning of Magdala and the death of Theodore seemed to place Abyssinia at her feet, the position of Italy as a great European Power will be hopelessly compromised. The Generalissimo has no illusions as to the sacrifices which the task set must entail. He has stipulated for a hundred thousand men, with proportionate accumulations of food and ammunition. He asks for a credit of £8,000,000, to prepare for the resumption of hostilities on the necessary scale in October. Italian military critics deem the estimate too low; they put the expenditure at £20,000,000, more than three times the heavy sum asked for by the Prime Minister. Such a misdirection of the military force, the money, and the energies of the country must inevitably imperil the position of the Italian Kingdom as a European Power. What this may mean is fully realised by Italian statesmen.

The new grouping of the European Powers of which we have recently heard so much is regarded with anxious attention in Italy, where the prospect has occasioned something like consternation. A day or two before the destruction of General Baratieri's force at the hands of Menelik, who has unquestionably received powerful indirect aid from certain Powers, a remarkable article appeared in a ministerial paper at Rome, the *Nazione*, on the subject of the radical modification in German policy which has enabled Russia and France to assume a dominating position, that formerly appeared to be wholly unattainable. "In a very brief time," says the inspired writer, "Russia has reached with great good fortune and little effort a series of very considerable successes in the camp of international politics. Helped by France with passionate ardour, seconded by Germany with decided resolution, Russia is about to gather in the Extreme East the fruits of Japanese victories; China and Korea seem open to Russian expansion and influence, within limits to be drawn by the Tsar. In the Balkans, Bulgaria has made to Russia a submission which is only the prologue of a complete surrender; the Sultan of Turkey asks the assurance of his own existence under the shield of Russia; at Smyrna, the possibilities of that port becoming a Russian station are spoken of as likely. The Austrian policy in the Balkans has been checked at Sofia; the English Mediterranean policy has been checked at Constantinople. It is announced that the Sultan will try to revenge himself for Lord Salisbury's intimidation, putting again on the tapis, for the benefit of Russia and France (and perhaps of Germany), the question of the English occupation of Egypt." Having remarked with some bitterness on the refusal of England to join the Triple Alliance—thereby setting an example which Italy must now bitterly regret that she had not the sagacity to follow—the writer proceeds to ask whether the Triple Alliance can now continue to exist. "Everyone asks if the Triple Alliance will remain unchanged; it is a fact that in the Levant question, while Italy and Austria took positions with England, Germany remained indifferent, not opposing France and Russia, taking no interest in the Mediterranean, where Italy and Austria have very grave interests. The Triple Alliance began with a mystery with regard to the extent of the engagements between the countries, and has now become an enigma with regard to its practical efficacy, and the present policy of Germany makes it altogether a problem." The conclusion arrived at is that Italy, not being directly threatened by any Power, will have to stand alone. As for Germany, "having sown the wind for her own benefit, she must reap the whirlwind." When such an utterance was wrung from a member of the Crispi Ministry, which always made allegiance to the Triplice Allienza the sheet-anchor of Italian policy, what might reasonably be expected from a Rudini Ministry, composed of men who regard the resulting complications of that combination with apprehension?

THE appointment of Mr. McLeod to act as Second Judge of the Small Causes Court has been arraigned by the Presidency Association, with the vigour and public spirit characterising that body. The gravamen of the charge divested of technicalities is that a Judgeship which should have been given to one of the four Native Judges of the court in question, has been given to a European barrister. It is urged as an aggravation that the barrister thus appointed does not fulfil the conditions recommended by the Public Service Commission, that appointments to the judicial bench of the Unconvenanted—now the Provincial—Service should be given to barristers, advocates, or pleaders, who have been in active duties of the profession for not less than three years, and have a knowledge of the native tongue. It was further recommended that appointments in the more important posts should be conferred on men of ten years' standing and exceptional ability. How far these conditions have been complied with or otherwise in the case of Mr. McLeod, we do not undertake to say. The Presidency Association declares that they have been broken one and all like a basket of new-laid eggs. Mr. McLeod can no more reply than the dead saint can answer the aspersions on his character urged by the devil's advocate to belittle and discredit his claims to canonization. But it will clear the ground a little if we set forth a few facts which the Association has overlooked or, perchance, disregarded as foreign to its purpose. In the first place, the vacancy the Government was called upon to fill was that of the First Judgeship, and not of the Second. By prescription the First Judgeship has been filled by a European barrister; the four other Judgeships being as uniformly reserved for Native barristers, advocates, or pleaders. As is usual in such cases, the Chief Justice was invited by the Government to consult with his colleagues on the High Court Bench to designate the names of barristers practising in their courts, who in their opinion would be eligible for the chief seat in the Small Causes Court during Mr. Chitty's absence.

IT is no secret that the learned Judges called the leaders of the bar into Council before deciding on the names which should be submitted to Government. Three names were submitted in due course, and one of them was that of Mr. McLeod. Had the Government in the ordinary routine simply appointed one or other of the three barristers designated by the Judges and the leaders of the bar to fill the temporary vacancy in the First Court, the incident would probably have passed without notice or protest. That course was not taken. With a view to give temporary advancement to a very worthy man, the Second Judge was moved up into Mr. Chitty's seat, and the European barrister was given the acting appointment in the Second Court. The impression was thus created that a Judgeship rightly belonging to a Native was taken away and given to an intrusive, and, of course, quite incompetent European. A great deal has been made of the acting Second Judge's presumed ignorance of the vernacular. This, at first sight, is a very serious departure from the recommendations made on that point by the Public Service Commission. But, strange to say, the European bar in this Presidency, which has so much of the confidence of the Native community that it is retained in nearly every Native case, is by no means strong in the Vernacular. One reason is that the Vernacular is impossible to find in Bombay, where there are so many that it is impossible to select anyone that would be of any use whatever to a general practitioner at the bar. The other is that, if acquired, the Vernacular or half-a-dozen Vernaculars would not be of any use when all the proceedings are in English, and every Court has a sworn interpreter. As to the contention that a Small Causes Court Judgeship should be reserved exclusively for men of ten years' standing, who give proofs of exceptional ability, all that can be said is that the area of claim would be very limited. Men who have spent years in building up a large practice could not afford to accept a temporary post of the kind.

SOME years since experiments were made by a Danish agricultural expert with a view to find a preparation which will preserve the seed of corn—oats, wheat and barley, or the like, from smut. In the course of these experiments Herr I. L. Yensen, an authority on agricultural subjects in Denmark, succeeded beyond his expectations. He appears to have invented a powder which not only secures seed against smut and similar dangers, but largely increases the yield. A succession of experiments resulted in proving that by this application of practical chemistry a notable increase of the return from seed can be secured, not alone of corn, but of beetroot. The root from the prepared seed contains 10 per cent. more sugar and a purer juice. Given a certain number of pounds of seed, oats, wheat, barley, beetroot, sown in the ordinary way, and the same amount of seed prepared with Ceres-powder, the percentage of plants from the latter is very perceptibly higher. Not alone is the number greater, but the quality improves, and the diminution of uncanny growths is remarkable. The treatment of the seed is simple. The mass of corn, &c., to be sown is divided on a stone floor into heaps of a certain size, the Ceres-powder is mixed in water in the required proportion, the grain is saturated by means of an ordinary watering can, and stirred up to obtain an even distribution of the liquid. The corn lies, occasionally turned over, for from five to six days, before being sown. The temperature must be attended to, to prevent overheating, and for this end it is advisable not to pile the grain more than four or five inches high. All being ready, the seed is put into the sowing-machine and committed to the ground, where it germinates more quickly and more equably than unprepared grain. Weeds fight shy of it, for the corn-plants coming up strong and sturdy occupy the field so fully that weeds, if they do intrude, are not intrusive, and rather hide their diminished heads. The farmers of Schleswig Holstein and Saxony, where agriculture is most carefully and scientifically carried on, largely use this preparation, and calculate that it gives them a very fair immunity from smut, the curse of cold ground such as abounds in those districts. It also gives them such an increased return in output and quality that the trouble and slight expense of the proceeding is amply repaid by a bumper harvest. This new method of dealing with seed seems to deserve the attention of the agricultural department in India and of all others who are interested in such subjects. In 1895 the process was introduced into Germany, when it was found to give results as satisfactory as those yielded in Denmark. The preparation is called Ceres-powder, and is manufactured at Halle, in Germany.

PEOPLE are growing anxious about the North Pole, for though several weeks have passed since Dr. Nansen was reported as having reached England, no confirmation of this statement has been received. Baron Toll, the Russian explorer, adheres to the belief that the report is true, because the news came in the first place from Ust Yansk, near the Lena mouth, and not from Kolimsk, as at first stated. If Nansen retraced his steps he would naturally make for the stores which Baron Toll has left for him on the most northerly of the New Siberian Islands, and thence for the dogs which have been kept in waiting on the mainland at a point a little to the west of the Lena. He would then be able to reach Ust Yansk, and at any rate the news of his landing would be very soon known there. Though there is no serious doubt as to the accuracy of the report, the Russian Imperial Geographical Society has taken steps to ascertain what foundation there is for it. Immediately on receipt of the tidings it transpires that General Goremykine, Governor of Eastern Siberia, who was temporarily in St. Petersburg, telegraphed to the Governor of Yakutsk, instructing him to report fully on the subject. The telegraph line does not, however, go beyond Kirensk, and from that place it is a twelve-days' journey to Yakutsk. As General Goremykine's instructions were sent on the 14th of February, it would be twenty-five days at least before a reply could reach St. Petersburg, so that we ought to have had, if not definite news of Nansen, at least more precise details of the origin of the report sent by M. Kondaroff by the end of last week. But we have not. The St. Petersburg Geographical Society telegraphed to its Eastern Siberian branch for a verbatim copy of the text of the published report to be forwarded. In the meantime, the general attitude in Russian official and scientific circles is one of scepticism.

HIS EXCELL

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFRICAN CRISIS.

GREAT SURPRISE AND IRRITATION IN PARIS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The unexpected decision in regard to the Dongola expedition has caused great surprise and irritation in Paris.

SERIOUS VIEW OF THE QUESTION BY FRANCE.

A communique to the French Press states that M. Berthelot, Foreign Minister, has pointed out to the Marquis of Dufferin the serious consequences thereof.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BETWEEN PARIS AND ST. PETERSBURG.

An active exchange of views is going on between Paris and St. Petersburg.

STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question, said that the advance towards Dongola had been undertaken after communicating with the Egyptian and Italian Cabinets, and that the former urged the dangers that would arise from an advance of the Dervishes.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY THE ITALIAN SENATE.

ROME, MARCH 17.

The Italian Government have expressed pleasure at the forthcoming Egyptian expedition, and the Senate have passed a vote of thanks for the sympathy towards Italy expressed in the House of Commons.

STATEMENT BY THE MARQUIS DI RUDINI.

The Marquis di Rudini made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, in which he said that the Italian Government would reject any peace proposals incompatible with the dignity of the nation. Meanwhile, they would continue hostilities in Abyssinia, but would do nothing to weaken the European position of Italy. In no case would they accept (? abandon) the province of Tigre, nor the Protectorate over Abyssinia.

A FURTHER CREDIT ASKED.

He then asked the Chamber to vote a credit of one hundred and forty million lire.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking on the introduction of a motion in the House of Commons, by Mr. Whiteley, in favour of an international agreement to secure a stable ratio between gold and silver, said the Government were anxious to confer with foreign countries either by a conference or by negotiations as to how to alleviate the evils affecting Great Britain and India through the fall in the value of silver. He feared, however, that the prospects of an agreement were nor brilliant.

Anyhow the Government would accept no change in the gold standard of Great Britain.

The motion was eventually adopted.

TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

Dr. Jameson and his officers were again brought up at the Bow Street Police Court, to-day. Some of the troopers testified to the Doctor telling his men that the expedition was a surprise party, and that he hoped to reach the Rand before the Boers had collected.

The case was again adjourned for a week.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, MARCH 18.

His Excellency General Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces, accompanied by his Staff, arrived, this evening, from Khandalla. His Excellency had been to witness the manœuvres there.

A SCUFFLE WITH THE POLICE.

At the last Hindu holiday, at Belgaum, a scuffle took place between the villagers and the police, at Chanhossar, where a policeman killed a villager by a gun-shot. Enquiries are in progress.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A serious accident took place, this evening, at Kirkee, to Captain Thomson, officiating Commandant, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and the Jemadar of his Regiment. From the facts it appears that the accident happened through the premature explosion of a mine, which was charged with gun-cotton topek. The day on which the Regiment celebrate their annual sports was fixed for Saturday next, but has been put off.

THE RECENT MURDER CASE.

RANGOON, MARCH 18.

It is officially stated that Nga Tun, one of the men implicated in the murder of Mr. Daily, has been arrested at Thibaw.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 18.

The mail steamer Sunda, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surat quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quieter.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 11-16
3 per cent. Reales	101 3-4 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
Bar Silver	31 7-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	2	10 p.m.	...	14
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 18th March, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	...	3
" Karachi	..	15	..	4
" Madras	...	45	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 17.

10 p.m.	76·2

WEDNESDAY.—MARCH 18.

6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	82·1

THE KHANDALLA MANŒUVRES.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, MARCH 17.

MONDAY was without doubt by far the most interesting and instructive day of the manœuvres. It illustrated a variety of the most necessary and not the least difficult work that would fall to the lot of an expeditionary force in the circumstances under which the Brigade is supposed to be. Leaving the base and plunging into a hostile and almost unknown country; constructing a way under fire, and crossing a high mountain-pass in the presence of an active and daring enemy; conveying all the supplies and baggage of the force over broken and wooded ground with a necessarily long and extended line of train, liable to sudden rushes of the savage foe from shelter on the flanks; and, finally, preparing a new camp and defending it by every available means from attacks by day and night. Such a programme of course entailed a hard day's work.

The command of the troops has been taken each day in turn by the Commanding Officers of regiments according to seniority, General Gatacre leaving them full powers and acting himself as Chief Umpire. Thus the command on Saturday was taken by Colonel Wetherall, 22nd Bombay Infantry, on Sunday by Colonel Selby-Smyth, Royal Irish Rifles, and consequently on Colonel Mein, Marine Battalion, devolved the task of carrying out the orders for Monday. The task was no light one, and required the exercise of much ingenuity and forethought as well as his constant presence in all parts of the field at the same time, to use an expressive Irishism. There were

THREE SEPARATE IDEAS.

for the day's movements. In the morning a strong covering party advanced to brush aside all opposition, while the main body worked strenuously to finish the road sufficiently for the passage of the baggage, at the same time taking their arms with them to enable them to support the leading troops if hard pressed. The track being completed, information was to be sent back to the convoys still in camp; after which having dispersed the enemy they were to advance to, and halt on the ground selected for the next bivouac.

On intelligence being received in Khandalla that the way was now clear and practicable, the officer in charge of the troops left behind to convoy the baggage was to escort the mule-train over the mountain and join the main body.

The third item of the scheme was the laying out of the new bivouac, forming a Zareba round it and making ready by every means possible for any attack by the enemy, either in small numbers or in force. In accordance with General Gatacre's well-thought-out scheme, Colonel Mein marched out from the Khandalla camp about 7-30 a.m. The strength of his force was as follows:—The Mountain Battery under Captain Cleeve, R.A., five companies of the Royal Irish Rifles under Major Eager, the Sappers and Miners, three and a-half companies of the 21st Bombay Infantry, and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers under Captain Bushe. The enemy showing themselves on the crest-line, the guns opened the attack and shelled the peaks on which they were posted. Supported by the Rifles and the Marine Battalion the Sappers advanced steadily up the spur on which the road had been constructed. The Brigadier gave the Volunteers

A HARD TASK;

for they were ordered with one company of the 21st to ascend a ravine on the left, and proceed up a precipitous spur to guard the flank. They had to climb an almost perpendicular face of the mountain, having to pull themselves up by grasping bushes and tufts of grass; but they acquitted themselves in a manner that won the warm approval of Colonel Mein. Over the plateau on the summit the troops pushed forward, the advanced parties driving back the enemy and seizing every commanding position with promptitude and dash; while the main body laboured hard behind them, at last all opposition ceased, the road was finished, and the troops decended the steep slopes to the plain and marched to their bivouac.

Meanwhile information having reached the first camp that the route was practicable, Captain Hallam, Royal Irish Rifles, in command of the convoy, moved out with the baggage and the force at his disposal. Two and a-half companies of the 21st and the full strength of the 22nd Bombay Infantry formed the advanced and flanking parties of the escort protecting the convoy, a company of the Rifles bringing up the rear. The men of the Marine Battalion pushed briskly up to the summit and crowned all the knolls. The convoy having reached the plateau, a short halt was called to close up the mule-train. The advanced guard then moved forward in skirmishing order until the point was reached where the road descends along the western slopes. A few yards from the track on the right was a sheer precipice; so a flanking party was dispensed with on that side and a company of the 21st held the crest on the left until all the convoy had passed. The level ground was soon reached, and the convoy brought safely into camp. Once more the senior Transport Officer's face wore a happy expression. All through,

THE MULES BEHAVED SPLENDIDLY;

though occasionally on the zig-zags leading down to the plain, to the south, some more boisterous spirited among them evinced his delight at the sight of the bivouac in the distance by kicking up his heels vigorously and endeavouring to charge down the khud. They were well handled by the drivers. The thoroughness with which the men of the various regiments have acquired the rather delicate art of loading baggage animals was proved by the fact that not one load was dropped on the way and the packs "rode" well.

In the afternoon covered by outposts the troops were called upon to prepare the defences of the camp; and in a marvellously short time it was put in a state of readiness to resist any attack. The amount of ground enclosed was necessarily large, for in addition to the Brigade a new detachment of the Sappers and Miners had to be included.

A walk round the zareba before sunset revealed a most interesting sight. Officers and men were largely dependent on their own ingenuity to make use of the material afforded by the surrounding country. A few articles of store were in the possession of the Sappers and Miners, but with this exception, the troops had nothing but what they could find on the ground within a couple of hundred yards of each face of the camp. The cleverness and the rapidity with which they turned this to account spoke highly for their previous training.

On the eastern side the defences consist of a stone sangar, behind which near the gate-way two machine guns are placed, in charge of the Royal Artillery. The Royal Irish Rifles' post extends along this and half-way down the southern face, which consists of a cactus zareba. The Volunteers join on to them here, and have a dangerous spot to guard, as a nullah with

THICK JUNGLE AND BIG TREES

runs almost up to the camp. The Sappers and Miners guard the south-western corner and part of the west face. Here, needless to say, the skill of the Royal Engineers is at once apparent. Well-executed trenches with breast-works, wire-entanglements, obstacles formed by Jones' iron gabion-bands were laid in rows in a manner calculated to trip up the most wary savage in the dark, and an impassable zareba'd fence; with many other cunning devices in which the Sapper mind is so fertile.

The Marine Battalion take up the defence here and extend along the northern front until they join on to the 22nd Bombay Infantry. A breast-work of bullock-carts, locked securely fore-and-aft to each other, with ropes interlaced along the sides and bushes and cactus, filling up the intervals, is the obstacle to which the 21st have mainly pinned their faith, though entanglements, trenches, and zarebas are also part of their plan. The 22nd are mostly protected by trenches and parapets.

A noticeable feature is the arrangements for suddenly lighting up the ground in front of each face of the camp in such a manner as to reveal assailants while leaving the defenders in darkness. At intervals all round the zareba the Sappers and Miners have erected white screens in which are fixed flare-lights to be simultaneously ignited by an electric wire that runs completely round the camp. A line of rockets is prepared on the eastern face, ready to whizz up into the air and light the surrounding country, like the star-shells that caused so much consternation among the enemy at the Panjkora.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

THE RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONPENT.)

GOA, MARCH 15.

IN my yesterday's letter I spoke of the recall of the Governor-General. I now confirm the information, which has caused general rejoicing throughout the country. A Medical Board assembled, to-day, at the Government House, probably to pass a certificate for sick leave in order to entitle his Excellency to the customary allowances granted under such conditions. No successor has been nominated, though many names were mentioned in connection with the post, especially of Conde de Paco d'Arcos. The usual way when a Governor-General goes away is to entrust the administration to a Government Council, the President of which is ex-officio the Patriarch-Archbishop. It is doubtful whether the functions of carrying on the administration on the present occasion will devolve upon a Council. No indication in this direction is visible. The Patriarch as well as the Chief Justice have been against the repressive measures adopted by the Governor-General, and it was almost certain that as soon as they were put into office, the martial law would have disappeared. The *Official Boletim* of the 17th instant may probably bring out the announcement. The Portuguese nation and the Ministry are so well convinced of the dangerous force that has been successfully played for the last six months, that if his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto were not concerned in this ugly business, the Governor would have been recalled some months back. The official element is placed in a false position, and the name of the Prince should be extricated from the ridicule. Public opinion in Portugal inclines to the view that the Governor-General should be sent away, and a chance should be given to the Prince to adopt conciliatoy measures towards the final pacification of the country. This policy is consistent with the royal prerogative, and ought to have been adopted from the beginning. It is, therefore, quite probable that his Royal Highness may be entrusted with the temporary administration until the successor to Senhor Raphael d'Andrade arrives. His Royal Highness is young and inexperienced, and I hope he will be guided by a wise Council. All desire that the royal brother of the King after giving amnesty and attending to the reasonable complaints of the revolters and Ranes, and making them fair concessions compatible with justice of their claim, may return to Portugal, taking with him the blessings of the people and attachment and loyality to the Portuguese Crown. This would be a happy termination of the blunders that have been committed in connection with this business. The Governor-General is expected to start on Friday, the 20th intant, arriving in Bombay on Sunday next. His Excellency leaves behind him a record, the remembrance of which will cause horror and dismay in the generations to come.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL HANCOCK.

AFTER a service extending over thirty-seven years, Colonel George Edward Hancock, at present Political Agent in Kathiawar, is retiring from April 15th next, and a formal notice to that effect will probably be gazetted on Thursday. Colonel Hancock, who will be succeeded by Colonel Hunter, in Kathiawar, was one of the old Addiscombe pupils, and joined the headquarters of the Royal Bombay Artillery in November, 1859, subsequently doing regimental duty in Poona, Kirkee, Ahmedbad, Baroda, and Bulsar. After joining the Staff Corps in 1863, he was posted to the Revenue Survey and Assessment Department, serving as Assistant Superintendent in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Baroda, and officiating at various times as Political Assistant in Kathiawar, and for twelve months at Aden. On attaining his Captaincy in 1871, the subject of this sketch was appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggi and Dacoity. For some years he occupied the post of Superintendent of Survey under the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar, and was appointed to act as its President in 1877. Amongst the special work performed by the retiring officer (who attained his Majority in 1879) may be mentioned the settlement of Boundary disputes between Palanpur and Dartia, a six months' tour with the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, and the holding of a special enquiry into the administration of the Rajpipla State. For some years his substantive appointment was the superintendence of Surveys in the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar, but he frequently filled other acting appointments, including that of Political Agent in that province. His substantive posts, since his Colonecy was gazetted in 1890, have included the Political Superintendency of Savantwady, of Kolhapur, and the Southern Maratha Country, and of Kathiawar District, where the best years of his life have been spent in the service of his Queen. The Colonel will carry with him in his retirement, not merely the good-will, but the affection of the Native Chiefs amongst whom he has laboured, and the best wishes of innumerable friends.

SAVINGS BANK INCONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India has decided to close the Presidency Savings Bank and to transfer the business to the Post Office Savings Bank. I had called this morning at the General Post Office Savings Bank to withdraw some deposits, and had to wait fully an hour and a-half before I received the money, although the clerk had done his work as fast at he could. At present, when the work is divided between the Presidency and the Post Office Banks, it takes such a long time to withdraw deposits from three accounts. What would be the waste of time the public will have to sacrifice when the business is considerably increased, I leave the public to judge. I believe the economy which Government expects to make in management charges could only be obtained at the sacrifice of the public's time, annoyance, and inconvenience. I therefore request Government to reconsider their decision and to continue as before.

Yours, &c.,
March 18. E. N. S.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' GOLF MATCH.—MONDAY, 23RD MARCH.

THIS match will be for ladies only, as thirteen are in favour of it, and five in favour of an "affinity" match. Any lady who still wishes to enter for this match can do so by writing in to the Honorary Secretary for Golf, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than Friday, as entries will close on Saturday, the 21st instant. Any ladies not wishing to play would oblige by informing the Honorary Secretary by Saturday morning, at the latest. A tent will be pitched near the first tee-ing ground, and tea and coffee provided for the convenience of ladies. Play to commence at 6-45 a.m.

GHAZI OUTRAGE IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

POLITICAL OFFICER WOUNDED.

A TELEGRAM dated Idak (Tochi Valley), March 14, says: A serious outrage was committed yesterday morning near the village of Hassu Khel, where a Dauri fanatic rushed on a small party consisting of Mr. Casson, Political Officer, Captain Eales of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, two Sowars and Jemadar Zafar Khan of the Border Police.

The party had dismounted near a ruined mosque, the outside of which they were inspecting, when a fanatic rushed up undetected and succeeded in plunging is knife into Mr. Casson's right side.

Zafar Khan, who was close behind the man pluckily threw his arms round him, and they fell together on the ground. Captain Eales then snatched his dagger out of his hand and killed the man with Zafar Khan's sword before further injury was done.

Mr. Casson is doing well.

STRANDED ON A CORAL REEF.

STOPPED NINE WEEKS IN MID-OCEAN.

THE comparative rapidity with which a journey from South Africa to Ceylon and India can now be performed is a matter to which attention has been called in our columns by a correspondent who tells us that he came from the Cape of Good Hope to Point de Galle in a Clan line steamer in ten days. On the very day that this letter was sent in, a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* had an interview with another traveller whose experience of the time occupied in the journey was of a very different kind, although a passenger in the same line of steamers. On the 11th of November last the Clan Graham, a good ship of some 1,800 tons, left Natal for Point de Galle with a full crew, and two passengers—one of whom was our informant, Mr. O'Leary, representing Messrs. Bear and Co., of London Wall. The vessel being very lightly loaded with cargo, the captain had instructions to get to Galle as quickly as possible. All went merry as a marriage bell for the first week, but in the small hours of Sunday morning, Nov. 17—at 2-45 a.m., to be precise—the Clan Graham struck on a coral reef. Our informant was rather later than usual that night in turning in, owing to the desire which possessed him to finish the reading of "Trilby" before retiring. He immediately went on deck, where almost all the hands had then assembled. It was ascertained that they had struck in latitude 98°, and longitude 47°, within three miles of the Cosmeledos, an uninhabited group of islands, some 600 miles distant from Seychelles. The current being very strong, Captain Ridgway, the Commander, was allowing 25 miles for it when the boat struck. It was pitch dark at the time, and very rough, but it was hoped that at high tide on the following morning the boat would be able to get off. This anticipation, however, was not fulfilled, and as day after day passed while the vessel remained immovable, it was resolved to send one of the life boats with the first and fourth officers and a crew of five lascars to Zanzibar, to procure help. Week followed week, but as the Clan Graham was right out of its course, no friendly vessel came near enough to be seen and signalled to. The time was one of terrible suspense, but the occupants of the ship did their best to while away the dreary hours and days and weeks by "ye gentle art," plenty of turtles and other edible fish being procurable. Other diversions were got up, but at the best it was an anxious and dreary time. Fortunately, the passengers and crew were not called upon to allay the fears of any female friends, as no women were on board.

When the tide went down each day the vessel was left almost on dry ground, only the stern being in about six inches of water. Some of the crew left the ship, and made an encampment on the biggest of the Cosmeledo group of islands, passing their time mainly in fishing. The sun was very hot during the day, but in spite of this, and the dangerous circumstance in which the passengers and crew found themselves, their health remained good. Their supplies were replenished with turtle and other delicacies from the sea. Some birds were shot, but were not found particularly tasteful, and the islands supplied few edible animals. The fresh water soon disappeared, and distilled salt water had to be used. Meanwhile the stores of drinks and tobacco became smaller and smaller, and the men had to be put on short rations. Even after this step was taken the time came when every pint of alcoholic drink and every ounce of tobacco had been consumed. Jack Tar finds great solace in his pipe, and it may well be imagined that the loss of what Kingsley describes as "the cold man's fire, the hungry man's food, and the poor man's solace" was regarded as a great calamity. Various expedients were resorted to to make up for the loss; and ground coffee was tried and found to be a fairly good substitute. Tea was also experimented on, but was not taken to at all kindly.

Meanwhile the crew of the lifeboat had first touched at Mayotte, and then gone on to Zanzibar, where they arrived about the middle of December. A telegram was despatched to the head offices of the company at Glasgow, and from thence a cable was sent to the s. s. Clan Ross, which was then at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, to proceed to the relief of the sister-ship as soon as possible. The Clan Ross accordingly set out for the Cosmeledos, arriving at the reef, to the immense relief of the anxious prisoners, on the Friday before Christmas Day. The endeavours made to pull the Graham off the reef were in vain. The attempt was made again and again for ten days, but without success. Ultimately the Clan Ross left to get further assistance from Seychelles. Whilst she was gone, Captain Ridgway determined to make a desperate effort to free his vessel, and by dropping overboard 250 tons of coal and cargo was able to do so. After being stuck fast for nine weeks, the vessel was got off without the slightest damage being done to her, and a certificate of her complete seaworthiness was given by the port authorities at Seychelles, where the Graham first went. A similar certificate was given at Point de Galle, where a Marine Court-of-Inquiry was held, Captain Ridgway, as well as the second officer, who was on duty when the ship struck, being exonerated from all blame in the matter. On reaching the first port, the officers and passengers sent telegrams to their relatives, assuring them of their safety, thus breaking the suspense which attached to the non-receipt of news for so many dreary weeks.

THE DURBAR OF CHIN CHIEFS.

IN the course of his speech at the Haka Durbar on Thursday Sir F. Fryer said:—It is gratifying to me to know that the Southern Chin Country is at peace, that you no longer make war on each other or commit raids on the plains, but have learned to settle your disputes peaceably or refer them, if necessary, to the Political Officers, whom I have placed here to guide and control you. Now that order has been established and that you know the impossibility of resisting the Government it is no longer necessary for your villages to be filled with firearms. Under my orders the Political Officer has therefore required the surrender of a considerable number of guns. You are allowed to keep a fixed number of licensed guns for the protection of crops against wild beasts and for purposes of sport, and you must understand that the possession of unlicensed guns is a serious offence which will involve punishment not only of the individual concerned but also of his village. So long as they rule justly and in accordance with tribal custom and do not oppress their people the authority of the Chiefs will be upheld, and so long as they obey the orders of the Political Officers they will not be interfered with unnecessarily. Chiefs must not be jealous of each other but should combine to establish the influence of Tribal Councils. In this way disputes can be easily avoided. Moreover, I expect Chiefs to obey any orders they may receive and to assist Government in improving the condition of the Chins by introducing new methods of cultivation, and in other ways. A great many things which are now brought up from the plains could, I am sure, be grown here, and it would be very profitable to you all if you were to see that the bazaars at our posts are well supplied with local products. At present tribute is levied from you at the moderate rate of Re. 1 a house. This rate will remain in force for another three years. It will then be reconsidered, but I promise you that it shall not be raised unless Government is quite sure that you can pay a higher rate without difficulty. I hope that you and all your fellow-tribesmen will continue to prosper. I am sure you will do so if you keep order among yourselves and I wish you to tell the people in your villages on your return what I have said to you and assure them that they need not fear that any harm will happen to them so long as they are faithful and obedient to the Government.

EVEN on the borderland of civilization the present tendency to strained relations between masters and men is making itself evident. At Bulawayo the Master Builders' Association and the working carpenters are engaged in a wage dispute. About four months ago the workmen struck for a ten per cent. advance, and got it. At Christmas they struck for twenty per cent. more. They thought that as certain large jobs were in hand, and contractors would be heavily fined in case of non-fulfilment, the demand for higher remunerations could not be refused without serious loss to the employers. On the other hand, these latter knew that if the carpenters won the thirty shillings a day they asked, the masons and bricklayers would soon follow suit. The various contractors therefore met and approached those from whom they had orders, with a view to the suspension of fines, a course which was agreed upon. The men refused to abate their demands, and at last advices the strike was in full progress.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon. There were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimula, S. Rebsch, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE LEVYING OF WATER METER RATE.

The Committee further considered a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the levy of water meter rate, in which he said:—

Sir,—I have the honour to forward proposals for the approval of the Standing Committee for the supply of water by meter and on payment of compounded sums for the year 1896-97. The proposals are similar to those in force during the current year, except in the following points:—(1) That the rate for water taken by meter for domestic purposes in offices, shops, dwellings, and other places shall be 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, instead of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, subject, as before, to the payment of a minimum charge equal to half the water-tax on value. (2) That dining places and jamatkhanas pay compounded sums based on 6 annas per 1,000 gallons for the water consumed, instead of as at present, 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, the usual full trade rate. (3) Milch-cattle stables to be charged a sum equal to the value of the water consumed at 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, subject to a minimum charge of not less than the water-tax on value. The present rate is 10 annas per 1,000 gallons. (4) Gymkhanas to pay a sum equal to the value of the water consumed at 6 annas per 1,000 gallons instead of 10 annas as at present. (5) Drinking troughs and fountains provided by private parties for free use by the public to be included in the list of charitable institutions, instead of being called upon to pay the full trade rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons as at present. This will include certain drinking troughs and fountains on Port Trust lands now supplied by the Port Trust. The details will be found in the papers attached hereto. I have carefully considered the proposals and the representations of the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, and the Water Engineer thereon, and I am of opinion that the proposed charges, whilst not materially affecting the revenue, even with the present consumption of water, will have beneficial effects from a sanitary point of view and remove some reasonable complaints as to the existing rates. The Health Officer urges strongly the reduction of rates to milch-cattle stables so as to encourage consumption of pure water therein, and I agree with him as to the importance of this step. At the same time, and for the same object, it is necessary to enforce a minimum payment, so that there may be no advantage in stinting the supply of water unduly. The only other proposal of importance is that of encouraging owners of properties to adopt the meter system, subject to the payment of a minimum charge equal to half the water-tax on value. The full trade rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons is very high for domestic purposes, and I, therefore, recommend the reduction to 6 annas. I do not apprehend such stinting of the supply by owners who themselves adopt the meter system as will produce any insanitary effects.

In connection with the above letter, the Committee also discussed a long memorandum from Mr. Tomlinson, Water Engineer, showing rates for water-supply by meter and compounded sums for the ensuing year, and also the revenue by hire of meters. Explanation having been given by Mr. Tomlinson at the meeting, the suggestions were adopted with slight alterations, the Commissioner being asked to submit a special report explaining the levying of rates by meter on water required for "trade and domestic purposes."

GRATUITY TO MR. TOMLINSON.

One of the items on the agenda was extract from the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 12th March, as follows:—"That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will, as a special case, be prepared to sanction the payment to Mr. Tomlinson, on his resignation of Municipal service, of a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 10,036-1-6, being the amount which, under the terms of proviso to rule 12 of the 'Regulations for Pensions and Gratuities,' may be granted to him by the Corporations."

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment in terms of the resolution.

MR. ACWORTH'S MONOGRAPH.

The Committee also considered Resolution of the Corporation, of the 12th instant, as under:—"That, with reference to letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner forwarding an extract from letter from Mr. H. A. Acworth, I. C. S., on the subject of the preparation of a monograph on the drainage of Bombay, the cost of printing, which is estimated at Rs. 2,000, the Standing Committee be informed that, on their recommendation, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the grant of that amount."

The recommendation was made.

THE TRAMWAY WORK.

The Secretary read letter, dated 14th instant, from the Commissioner requesting sanction to a charge of Rs. 2 per day being made for water supplied to the Tramway Company in connection with their work of extension of the tramway line in Mazagon Road.

The necessary sanction was given.

The Committee, after transacting some more business, adjourned.

THE DEPARTURE OF LORD WENLOCK.

FAREWELL SPEECHES IN THE COUNCIL.

THE farewell entertainment at the Banqueting Hall Madras given on Friday to Lord and Lady Wenlock by the Wenlock Memorial Committee, consisting of the Maharaja of Vizianagram as President, Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudeliar as Vice-President and several leading members of native society, was a splendid success. The gathering, numbering some 500 people, was thoroughly representative and included almost all the leading citizens. Their Excellencies arrived at 9-30 P.M. and remained till the end of the fine display of fireworks with which the entertainment concluded. During refreshments the Maharaja of Vizianagram toasted Lord Wenlock in a eulogistic speech, to which his Excellency replied briefly. The Committee are to be congratulated on their excellent arrangements.

On Saturday at the conclusion of the business of the Madras Legislative Council, which had been sitting daily during the past week, Lord Wenlock made a farewell speech expressing appreciation of the manner in which the enlarged Council had worked. The Government, he said, had at all times received the greatest assistance and the best possible advice from the Hon'ble Members who had been added to the Counbcil. Being intimately acquainted with the people on points whereon the Government might not have been so informed, these Members had devoted a great deal of time, and labour towards elucidating difficult points, and the country owed them a great debt of gratitude for their self-sacrifice.

The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Row, speaking on behalf of the added Members, was happy that Lord Wenlock's anticipations at the first meeting of the enlarged Council three years ago were realised and that his Lordship could testify to the success and usefulness of the new system since its inauguration. The Council had passed four important measures, the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, the Village Officers Hereditary Succession Act, the Malabar Marriage Bill, and the District Municipalities Amendment Bill, all of which, constituted solid, substantial, useful work done in the three years and marked an important advance in the legislation of the Province. The new departure in regard to the introduction of legislative measures on the initiative of non-official Members was another important feature in local legislation under his Lordship's Presidentship, and the matters brought to notice by such Members had, as a rule, received the earnest attention of the Goverment. In conclusion, Mr. Subba Row thanked his Lordship for his readiness and willingness to redress any grievance specially brought to his notice, and for the uniform kindness, courtesy and consideration non-officials received from him.

The Hon'ble Dr. Miller on behalf of the European Members, expressed their thorough appreciation of the work done by his Lordship in this community, more particularly in this Council. He was sure it was the feeling of them all that the very considerable measure of success which had attended the great progressive step towards popular institutions in this Presidency was very largely due to the tact, sympathy and ability with which his Lordship welcomed the enlargement of the Council and to the way he acted as President.

The Hon'ble Maharaja of Vizianagram referred to the regret felt by all castes and creeds in the Presidency at his Lordship's approaching departure, as expressed by their chosen representatives in the Council, and to his Lordship's love for fair fighting, of which they had an instance only the previous day, when he used his prerogative to delay the passing of a section of the District Municipalities Amendment Bill for further discussion. By his great ability and candour his Lordship had won their respect, and by his general sympathy and kindness their admiration.

Lord Wenlock, in returning thanks for the extremely kind words spoken of him, said he was deeply touched by them. He bade the Hon'ble Members farewell, and declared the Council dissolved.

THE Government of India will, we understand, arrange with Mr. Izat, the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, to begin earthwork on their behalf on the new system of railways about Azamgarh and Ballia in such places as the N. W. P. Government think that works may be necessary to find employment for the local population.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

GERMANY AND THE INDIAN MINTS.

THE FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

[*Per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix.*]

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, which arrived last evening, brought English papers to the 1st instant from which we take the following extracts:—

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A "Standard" telegram dated Berlin, Feb. 28 says:—

The General Mining and Finance Corporation (Limited) of Johannesburg, founded by the Dresden Bank, the combined firms of Krupp and Gruson, the Berlin Union Electricity Company, and several other large German firms, have formed a Company which is to represent them at Johannesburg. It will begin operations very shortly.

A Berlin paper is reviving the report that the English and Americans at Johannesburg have boycotted the Germans, but the Berlin firms which have representatives there state that their business is going on without interruption.

A Reuter's telegram from Capetown, Feb. 28, says:—Sir J. Gordon Sprigg delivered an important speech at Worcester yesterday. The Cape Premier, who met with a most cordial reception, said that he was absolutely ignorant of the circumstances which led to the invation of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson's force. No member of the Rhodes Ministry, save the Premier himself, knew anything whatever of any of the antecedent circumstances. Actuated by a sense of duty, he had accepted office in a difficult time. He felt convinced that a public discussion of recent events would be dedrimental to the best interests of South Africa and injurious to the interests of the Cape, and probably also to those of the Transvaal. He, therefore, thought it undesirable to summon Parliament at a time when strong and bitter speeches were being made raking up race differences, and setting one nationality against the other. The Government had full confidence in the Imperial and Transvaal Governments and felt convinced that, when the Cape Parliament met such a satisfactory arrangement would have been come to that the Cape would be able to concur. Under these circumstances, it would only retard a satisfactory settlement to summon Parliament now.

Continuing, Sir Gordon Sprigg gave an outline of the policy of the Government. The latter, he said, would meet Parliament with a record surplus, and it was, therefore, intended to reduce the taxation on food-stuffs, and to construct irrigation works. As regarded the question of a South African Customs Union, the Government desired a broad and comprehensive union of all the States, and free trade for South African produce. He was inclined to think that the policy of the Transvaal tended in that direction, and Natal was now also more favourably disposed to a union with the Cape.

In conclusion the Premier said:—"It is the duty of the Government to establish, maintain, and cement all possible harmonious relations between Cape Colony and its neighbours. It is my duty as Premier to look after the interests of the people at the Cape, and because I believe that it is in the true interests of the people to work in harmonious relationship with the people of the countries which adjoin, I say that this shall be the first, last, and cardinal policy of the Government." (Loud cheers.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 28.

The anniversary of the Battle of Majuba Hill passed off peacefully yesterday, and there was no demonstration at Krugersdorp.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28.

Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, arrived here to-day, and was received at the Paulez Hotel by M. Beelaerts van Blokland, the Transvaal Minister at The Hague. The houses near the hotel were decorated with flags.

The Queen Regent will give Dr. Leyds an audience this evening, after which Dr. Roell, Premier and Foreign Minister, will give a banquet in his honour, at which the Cabinet Ministers and a number of Deputies will be present.

At a meeting of the British and Colonial Patriotic and Industrial League held at Anderton's Hotel on the 28th ult., Mr. J. W. Dennis, who presided, read the following letter from Mr. Chamberlain:—"Downing-street, 8th February, 1896. Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. enclosing a report of a conference held by the British and Colonial Patriotic and Industrial League, to consider the present state of South African affairs, and asking for an interview. I am to inform you that Mr. Chamberlain is well aware of the interest taken in South African affairs by British working-men, but that he does not think that any good purpose would be served by his receiving a deputation at this time. Mr. Chamberlain will, however, be ready to receive and consider any representations in writing which the League may desire to make.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD FAIRFIELD."

The following reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Chamberlain has been received by Mr. George Mitchell relative to the emigration of agricultural labourers to the Transvaal:—"40, Prince's gardens, S. W., 25th July, 1896.—Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your litter of the 22nd inst., and in reply to say that he does not think that agricultural labourers would find employment in the Transvaal, and cannot recommend their emigration there under the circumstances.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, J. WILSON."

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

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and as an outlaw nation not entitled to the respect and consideration due to other nations.

Senator Caffery opposed the Motion, saying that there was no more reason to interfere in Cuba than in Armenia. He was against the recognition of belligerent rights on the part of the Insurgents.

Senator Sherman explained that the reason why the Resolution was made concurrent instead of joint was that, in case Congress should adopt a joint Resolution, the President would be compelled to act within ten days. These remarks were in opposition to a Motion for a joint Resolution requesting the President to recognise the Cuban Republic. This Amendment was then laid on the table, and the Resolution was passed in its original form.

The Resolution is in the following terms :—

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain strict neutrality between the contending Powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and in the territory of the United States."

"Resolved, that the friendly offices of the United States shall be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The House of Representatives will probably discuss the Cuban Resolution on Monday.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S EXPULSION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

HAD the steamship Lahn brought the English mails instead of the Britannic, Lord Dunraven's resignation would have been received before his expulsion had been decided upon; but being neither received nor notified by telegraph, the Club treated it as unwritten, although it was generally circulated here by the newspapers before the Club met. Mr. Chester Monroe withdrew his opposition to the expulsion resolution, and the vote consequently became unanimous. No public protest has appeared against the action of the Club, which it is thought Lord Dunraven rendered inevitable.

Privately, much regret is expressed that the noble Lord did not give the Club a chance to favour him. The lawyers say an expulsion without notice or hearing is illegal. The comments of the London papers on the incident which have reached New York are so judicious, despite some exceptions, that the matter is deprived of any but a personal significance, and the national relations are restored upon the line of equal friendship and esteem, the chief motive of the Club being not vindictiveness, but a simple assertion of the standards of honour which should guide in any competition with leading English yachtsmen.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

The New York Yacht Club was crowded with members yesterday evening, but Mr. Rives was the only member of the Committee present.

Lord Dunraven's letter laying his resignation before the Club was not read, and it was stated that it had not been received.

Mr. Ledyard withdrew his resolution to the effect that Lord Dunraven's resignation of his membership was desired by the Club, and submitted another resolution in the following terms :—

"The charges of foul play of necessity implicating the managing owners of the Defender have been investigated and disproved. It has been found that Lord Dunraven was not justified in making his charge, which he deemed unquestioned. The rule which regulates the course of gentlemen when they are led through a mistake to make an imputation upon character is promptly to make all reparation in their power. Such reparation Lord Dunraven failed to make. Also, gentlemen are bound to make a charge at the time when suspicion is excited, and to assume full responsibility, or thereafter be silent. Lord Dunraven refrained at the time of the America Cup races because he could not prove his charges. It appears that Lord Dunraven sought to justify himself by misrepresenting facts in print and in public speech. Lord Dunraven was received as the representative of English yachtsmen on a footing of mutual confidence. This honour was requited by unfounded imputations, and by his refusal to make reparation he forfeited the high esteem which led to his election. It is, therefore, resolved that his privileges of honorary membership be withdrawn and that his name be removed."

Mr. Ledyard, in offering this resolution, said his previous motion had in view a requested resignation, but that was not such as a member of good standing could expect to find accepted. "Lord Dunraven," he declared, "is still carping and insisting that he saw with his eyes what we know he never did see, as was proved. It is due to the dignity and self-respect of the Club that its action should leave no room for doubt as to its attitude."

Mr. Ledyard's utterances were received with cries of "Bravo."

Yacht owners only voted upon the resolution, which was carried by 29 votes to 1, Mr. Chester Monroe, owner of the Oriva, being the only member who opposed the resolution.

The result was greeted with shouts, which were heard outside.

Mr. Oddie, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, had, up till three o'clock this afternoon, received neither a cablegram nor a letter from Lord Dunraven tendering his resignation as a member of the Club. It is believed that Lord Dunraven's letter, dated Feb. 9, to Mr. Oddie, in which he lays his resignation afore the Club, is among the mails on the Britannic, expected this evening.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, Feb. 28, Evening.

THE "Opinion" states that it is incorrect that General Baratieri has already been informed of the new measures adopted with regard to the chief command of the Italian troops in Africa. The General will receive the message dealing with this subject before his meeting with General Baldissera. In the meantime he will retain the title of Governor of Erythrea.

The same journal professes to believe that the message to General Baratieri will allude to the fact that the Italian forces in Africa constitute two small Army Corps, and that General Baldissera has been chosen as their commander, because, in the first place he is acquainted with the localities in which the troops are operating, and in the second place, because he was unanimously selected by the Promotion Committee for the post of General Commanding an Army Corps, to which rank he will be shortly gazetted.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUDAN.

PARIS, Feb. 28.

THE "Figaro" to-day publishes an account of an interview with the Marquis de Mores regarding the position of affairs in the Sahara and the Soudan. The Marquis accused the agents of Great Britain of undermining French influence in those regions, and of stirring up hostility towards France. He said he had obtained proof that Rabah in the Bornu country was preparing to effect a junction with Samory, both of them being in English pay, in order that Great Britain might obtain the country from Uganda to Lake Tchad and the Niger, which would cut off the French Colonies in the North from those in Central Africa.

GERMANY AND THE INDIAN MINTS.

IN the House of Commons on the evening of Feb. 28 Sir W. Coddington asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give any information as to the tenour of the communications which had passed between her Majesty's Government and that of Germany with reference to the re-opening of the Indian mints; and whether any change had taken place in the views of her Majesty's Government since the date of those communications.

Mr. Curzon.—On November 8 Count Hatzfeldt inquired whether her Majesty's Government were willing to discuss the Bi-metallic Question in conference, in the event of the German Government deciding to do so. Lord Salisbury replied that he must consult his colleagues before expressing a definite opinion, but that he did not wish to exclude the idea of a conference if good grounds for holding it were shown. In a subsequent conversation Count Hatzfeldt inquired whether the Indian Government proposed to reopen their mints, as the German Government considered this a necessary condition of any International arrangement. On December 6 he was informed that the re-opening of the Indian mints was not contemplated either by the Government of India or by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council. This being the case, the subject was not then pursued further. At a later date Count Hatzfeldt showed to Lord Salisbury the statement which the German Chancellor proposed to make in the Reichstag as to what had passed between them. Lord Salisbury made no objection to the statement, but with reference to observations made in the Reichstag, he reminded Count Hatzfeldt that his reply had been confined to a statement of the facts as they then were, and had not been intended to imply any intention, one way or the other for the future. The statement made by the First Lord on February 20 indicates the general views which her Majesty's Government, after consideration, entertain upon the subject.

THE SIAM CONVENTION.

MR. CURZON informed Mr. Schwann that the Anglo-French Declaration about Siam would be laid on the table next week, with a copy of despatch to Lord Dufferin, which has already appeared in the "Gazette." It was not proposed to present papers relative to the previous negotiation.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

IN the House of Lords yesterday (February 28) the Lord Chancellor obtained the Second Reading of a Bill of two hundred and thirty pages shortening the title of old and modern Statutes, from the year 1351 almost to the present time, for the purpose of more convenient reference. Lord Wemyss presented a Bill to amend the Licensing Laws, with the view of securing uniformity in the renewing or tranfer of licence for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Lord Norton also introduced a Bill giving Magistrates discretion, in the case of licensed victuallers, to inflict a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and take the recognisance of the licensee for better conduct in the future. The Earl of Denbigh introduced a Bill to amend the Wild Birds Protection Act. All three Bills were read a first time, and the House adjourned.

The House of Commons in Committee of Supply considerd the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates. The Vote for £150,719 for public education led to a statement by Sir J. Gorst that the expenditure was accounted for by an unexpected increase in the number of scholars. Mr. Chamberlain stated that a proposed grant of 10,000l. to the Island of Dominica was in order to start the Colony free from debt. He would at a later time submit proposals for the development of the Island by the making of roads and other works. The Island contained some of the richest land in the world. Mr. Labouchere protested against granting 10,000l. for undeveloped Colonies, when the money was so much wanted at home. Sir C. Dilke supported this protest, and Mr. Weir intervened on behalf of the Scotch Highlands and Islands. On a divison, the proposed reduction was negatived by a majority of 178, and the Vote was agreed to. The remaining Civil Service Estimates were disposed of and reported to the House by half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Chaplin moved the Second Reading of the Bill giving power to correct irregularities that might occur in connection with Parish Council proceedings. The Bill was read a second time. The Early Closing Bills were referred to the Grand Committee on Trade. Mr Havelock Wilson moved the Second Reading of the Bill in reference to the employment and rating of merchant seamen. Mr. Ritchie consented to the Second Reading, on certain conditions, and the Bill was accordingly read a second time, and the House adjourned.

THE FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs on Friday Feb. 28 whether any information could be given as to the recent fighting on several distinct occasions on the coast of British East Africa, and as to the prospect of peace being in future preserved upon that coast.

Mr. Curzon.—In April, 1895, a native Chief, named Mubarak bin Rashid rebelled against the Administration. He has suffered repeated defeats, but owing to the nature of the country, it has hitherto proved impossible to deal effectually with the roving bands of marauders who have followed his lead, and who fall on unprotected or weakly-held positions, and have on two occasions made attacks upon military stations, which have been successfully repulsed. With the view of finally suppressing the rising, it has been decided to strengthen the local forces by the despatch of an Indian regiment, and it is hoped that tranquility will shortly be restored.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th March :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 2nd March, 1896, reporting that Mr. Ismail Ahmed, Master of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's coasting steamers, was, after performing fourteen days' probation, examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed in the usual terms.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 2nd March 1896, directing, with reference to the Trustees' representation that, Mr. Ismail Cassum having been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers, a notification be issued under section 3, (5) of the Indian Ports Act X. of 1889, authorising him to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. Ismail Cassum is appointed, under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act VI. of 1879, to be a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the bye-laws approved by Government for pilots of coasting steamers for the time being in force.

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 1023, dated 3rd March 1896, communicating Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1004, dated 2nd March 1896, appointing Mr. Nanabhai Ardeshir Moos, B. Sc., L. C. E., F. R. S. E., F. C. S., to be sub protem Director of the Government Observatory at Colaba, vice Mr. C. Chambers, F.R.S., deceased. Read letter from Mr. Nanabhai Ardeshir Moos, B.Sc., F.R.S.E., &c., Acting Director, Government Observatory, No. 70, dated 2nd March 1896, reporting that he took charge of the appointment on 29th February 1896, and inquring if he has the Trustees' sanction to continue to hold the post of Director of Time Communications to the Harbour, which his predecessor in office, Mr. C. Chambers, held along with the post of the Director of the Colaba Observatory.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that, if they have no objection, the Trustees propose to continue the former arrangement under which the Director of the Observatory superintends the time arrangements at the Harbour and Docks and is paid by the Trustees a monthly salary of Rs. 150.

Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th December 1895, suggesting that as firewood dealers have to remove from their present sites along the Frere Road frontage to the plots between Verawal and Mandvi Streets, hatched red on a litho plan forwarded with the letter, the Engineer may be asked to have 40 feet in width of the Manson Road metalled to allow of carts laden with firewood having access to the firewood sheds Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 25th February 1896, reporting that there is no objection to the proposed metalling of the tracks, and estimating the cost of the metalling at Rs.1,287. Read memorandum to the Engineer, No. 1054, dated 27th February 1896, enquiring whether it would not be better to make this length of the Manson Road at once. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 27th February 1896, explaining that it is not practicable to make the road this season, and suggesting that a temporary track, 20 or 25 feet wide, be made for the convenience of the firewood dealers, and estimating the cost of such a track, 20 feet wide, at Rs. 644.

Resolution.—The estimate amounting to Rs.644 for metalling a track 20 feet in width along the frontage of the firewood plots, is sanctioned to the debit of the grant for Contingent Works, Revenue.

Letter from Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Solicitor to the Trustees, No. 1328, dated 4th March 1896, asking for leave of absence for 11 months from 14th instant.

Resolution.—The leave applied for is granted.

J. C. G. Bowen is appointed to act as Solicitor to the Board during Mr. Nicholson's absence or until further orders.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th Mar. 1896.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 6th Mar. 1896.	For week ending 6th Mar. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 6th Mar. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	27	935	19	925
" " out of harbour	21	937	18	933
" transported	14	522	7	601
" attended to	1	64	...	59
" warped	1	81	...	78

FATAL ADVENTURE WITH A TIGER.

DEATH OF MR. T. H. BUTLER, P. W. D.

ANOTHER fatal encounter with a tiger is reported. Mr. T. H. Butler, Accountant, Public Works, Shillong, Assam, and for many years accountant of the Thomason College, Roorkee, in these Provinces, was seriously mauled by a tiger on the 25th ultimo, while shooting in the Tilman Forest of the Central Provinces, and has succumbed to his wounds. Mr. Butler was on two years furlough, and only in January last advertised for a companion to go on a six months' shoot. Captain Conran (Retired), Dorsetshire Regiment, joined him. It seems at the out set of their shoot—and not far away from the Sehora Railway station—Mr. Butler wounded a tiger, and unhappily followed him on foot. The usual fatal consequences ensued. The brute suddenly sprang on him from a neighbouring thicket. The "shikari," who had the rifle, handed it to his master, and was generously told to run away. Mr. Butler had only time to fire from his hip, but unfortunately without effect. The tiger then mauled Mr. Butler badly in the left shoulder and left leg. He struggled bravely with the enraged beast as best he could, and finally drove him off. Mr. Butler was then picked up and brought in to Jubbulpore for treatment, where he succumbed from hermorrage. When will it be recongnized that it is "sheer insanity" to follow a wounded tiger on foot?

Mr. Butler was a keen sportsman and had shot several tigers before in the Patri Forests of Hurdwar in the Dun. He leaves an only son.

It may be added that Captain Conran did all that he could for the sufferer.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE official weekly report on the state of the weather and the crops is somewhat gloomy, nearly all the provinces reporting that rain is badly wanted. In the North-West Provinces 36,000 persons were on relief works on the 7th instant, of whom over 6,000 were receiving gratuitous assistance. In Central India 6,575 persons in Bundelkhand are employed on works, and in Rajputana 5,647 are similarly engaged.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. C. K. Harcourt, of the Darjiling Tea Co., at the Calcutta General Hospital on Friday last. Mr. Harcourt was almost as well known in Calcutta as at Darjiling, and his kindly nature and his genial hospitality will ever be remembered. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Harcourt who is expected in Calcutta this week from England.

THE Madras Municipality proposes to appoint a temporary Engineer to report upon the stability of buildings within the Municipal limits of Madras. This is apparently the outcome of the recent accident at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel.

THE damages done to the Malakand post by the earthquake last month have now all been made good. The fort at Chakdara has been completed, and is occupied by its authorised garrison. The widening of the Dargai-Chakdara road over the Malakand Kotal is progressing apace.

THE last of the Polo Tournaments of the season—and a very full season it has been—commenced at Hoti-Mardan on March 16th, when the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force met to compete for the very handsome trophy which has been presented to them. On their form shown elsewhere the Guides would naturally be hot favourites, but they have in the most sporting manner divided their strength in men and ponies, and have entered three teams. The 1st Punjab Cavalry travelling from distant Bannu and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry from Dera Ismail Khan are well thought of, and should give a good account of themselves. Sir Power Palmer, who is always to the fore where sport is to be found, will be present during the tournament.

IN connection with the relief of the troops in Chitral and at the Malakand, the depot of the 25th Punjab Infantry will remain at Ferozepore instead of proceeding to Rawalpindi, and that of the 45th Sikhs will be sent from Mian Mir to Jullundur instead of to Ferozepore, as was previously ordered.

SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY has been appointed President of the Ordnance Committee at home, a post which carries a salary of £1,500. The appointment is a three years' one, and will be vacant on May 22nd, when Major-General Sir H. J. Alderson has to retire on attaining the age of sixty-two. It is an open secret that General Brackenbury was offered, some little time ago, the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, but declined the appointment, though the salary is £3,000 per annum. He has wisely preferred to be at headquarters, where his exceptional experience in all matters connected with the Army will be at the disposal of the authorities, and where there will be more scope for his ability than in the Bermudas.

THE statement that provision has been made in the India military estimates to the extent of fifty lakhs of rupees for the purpose of testing the mobilisation scheme in the current year, is founded on a misapprehension of the position, says the *Pioneer*. There is no occasion whatever to test the scheme, for it was put to practical trial in the Chitral campaign when such weak spots as existed became apparent. It is, however, quite true that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of between forty and fifty lakhs in order to complete the general arrangements for mobilisation in India. As we recently stated, this money will be spent in providing a reserve of 1,000 horses which are urgently needed, mainly for the artillery, in increasing the number of mules and camels required for transport, and in laying down such a stock of stores and equipment that more than two divisions may be put in the field. The Chitral campaign disclosed alike the strength and weakness of our mobilisation arrangements, and it would be most unwise not to move now in remedying such defects as are seen to exist. Only a few weeks ago England seemed on the verge of a great war, and the home authorities have bestirred themselves in the matter of naval and military preparations. India has her army always on a war footing, more or less, but her state of preparedness cannot yet be said to be complete. Now the last step is being taken which shall round everything off and the mobilisation of a great army will be rendered possible at the shortest notice. Where millions are being spent at home only lakhs will be expended out here, for much has been done in the last few years to render the garrison equal to all that may be required of it whether as an offensive or defensive force.

MR. R. WAY, the Engineer who has been in charge of the railway survey exploration between Assam and Burma, has left Rangoon for Calcutta. It is understood that the party of engineers who have been engaged on the reconnaissance will go into recess at some hill station, probably Mussoorie, and prepare their report to Government; for hitherto the labour of crossing an unknown and wild country has naturally left them no leisure for anything but field work. Although pending the working out of details and estimates positive opinions must be held in abeyance, it is generally believed that the result will be to demonstrate that a route can be found *via* Mogoung, the Hukong Valley, and the Patkoi Range, which is not only practicable but far superior either to the Aeng Pass or to the proposed Manipur scheme. It is demonstrably shorter than the latter route, and in all probability would be much cheaper. The cost involved in its construction would, it is roughly conjectured, be as much less as a quarter of a lakh per mile. On the other hand the traffic over this Assam route would undoubtedly be very small, for the reason that the country is so thinly populated. In part it can scarcely be said to be inhabited at all. Whether then it will be found worth while to persist in the idea of direct railway communication between India and Burma, and if so whether the line should be undertaken sooner or later, are questions that will have to be discussed on their own merits. It sems to us not at all improbable that a thorough consideration of the whole matter will after all only bring out the conclusion that the project is an expensive luxury which had better be postponed *sine die* in favour of more urgently needed lines. But however that may be, there is at any rate the satisfaction of knowing that the railway survey party has not toiled in vain, and that if the railway should be wanted a route has been found which presents no serious engineering difficulties. The Patkoi Range has to be climbed to and elevation of 4,000 feet starting from 500 feet, which is about the level of the country where it takes its rise. On the further side, towards Burma, there is a very rapid fall down to the Loglai and Turong rivers: but onwards by the east bank of the Turong into the Hukong Valley is all plain sailing, though the country is almost destitute of inhabitants. The Hukong Valley is a fine, level country, but entirely jungle covered at present, the party having been obliged to cut their own road through almost every foot of the way. It was here that the coolies suffered so severely from a form of dysentery peculiar to the country. Out of 350 who set out only 180 reached the southern end of the Valley, the rest having been either sent back to Assam or left in a camp established by the way. Altogether assistance did not arrive too soon when they were met at Ningbyen by the Burma escort.

MAJOR JENNINGS is appointed Resident at Ulwar, vice Major Pears, who takes leave, and Captain Tighe moves to Baluchistan in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, who is again obliged to take a year's sick leave. In consequence of Major Temple going on long leave Major Vincent is moved from Rewah to the Bikanir Agency, Captain Pinney replacing him at Rewah, and Lieutenant Bannerman or any officer now on boundary duty being transferred to Western Malwa. Lastly in Ajmere the Commissionership will be held by Mr. Cobb, C. S., until the arrival in July of Colonel Thornton, and Captain Showers, now in England, will officiate as Assistant Commissioner, vice Mr. Cobb.

AN unusually large number of changes are about to occur in the Political Department during the ensuing hot weather. Colonel Curzon Wyllie, Resident at Oodeypore, goes on six months' leave in the second week in April, when Colonel Nevill from Bhopal will replace him, and Captain Kemball on return from duty with Colonel Holdich's demarcation party on the Perso-Baluch frontier will be posted to Bhopal. Major Sadler is transferred from Muskat to the Kotah Agency, *vice* Major C. Herbert, who proceeds on leave, and Captain Beville from the office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, who replaces Major Sadler, will be succeeded by Captain Whyte from Bassorah, Lieutenant Kennion, on his return from leave, proceeding to the latter post.

WE regret to learn that Sir Antony MacDonnell has been in indifferent health for the last two or three weeks. He has nevertheless been recently visiting in person the districts threatened with scarcity in Bundelkhand, and it is to be hoped that that zeal in the performance of his duty which has always been one of the strongest characteristics of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will not overtax his strength, and that his health will be restored by the bracing air of the Himalayas, his new home, which he is to reach at the end of the month.

LORD WENLOCK was to leave Madras on Monday afternoon in the steamer Sunda. His successor, Sir Arthur Havelock, will not have the benefit of his parting instructions, for he was not to leave Bombay himself till the same evening.

THE other day a well-known collector came across a manuscript copy of the Elements of Euclid in Persian. This book was obtained in the loot of Lucknow in 1857-58, and it formerly belonged to the library of the Nawab of Oudh. An odd circumstance is that it not only contains Books VII to X, but that it has three additional books, making in all fifteen. [Three additional books would make sixteen in all.] In the preface there is no allusion to this extraordinary edition. One gentleman who has looked cursorily through the manuscript, however, says that the additional and missing books are nothing more than riders and problems worked out. The book is to be forwarded to the Asiatic Society of Bengal for inspection.

ANOTHER serious outrage has just been committed in the Thchi Valley near Idak, resulting in Mr. Casson, the Political Officer, being seriously wounded. On Friday morning Mr. Casson, Captain Eles, and two sowars with Jemader Zafar Khan, of the Border Police, had dismounted near a ruined mosque, when a Dauri fanatic armed with knife and pistol rushed on Mr. Casson, and succeeded in delivering him a severe blow in the region of the liver with his knife. Before he could do any further mischief Jemader Zafar Khan gallantly threw his arms round the assailant, and during the struggle that ensued Captain Eles dealt the man a blow with a sword that killed him. Mr. Casson, we are glad to hear, is doing well.

AT a recent sale at Southeby's several literary treasures were disposed of. The most interesting was Thackeray's "The Snob and The Gownsman" in the original boards, which fetched £125. Cruikshank's "The Humourist," with coloured plates, also in the original pictorial covers, went for £55, or £4 less than was given for a similar copy last year. A curious volume was one which contained an autograph translation of passages from "Cæsar" by David Garrick. It realised £33 10s.

MAJOR-GENERAL ANDREW NUGENT, who has escaped unscathed from the accidents of the chase and of polo (of which he was a keen player when in the Scots Greys), had a leg broken in three places while learning to ride a bicycle, near Bournemouth.

FROM Singapore by way there comes a ghost story in which the *Cloches de Corneville* has been acted in real life. A ghost had been seen stalking on the roof of a large house in the city and wandering about the rooms. The inhabitants of the district began giving such trouble, watching for the spectre, that the police had to interfere, and some half a dozen Chinamen were arrested for causing an obstruction. It was an Irishman that eventually laid the ghost, an Irish Police Inspector, who, with a couple of constables at his back, went into the tenement to trace the ghost to his lair. The man was discovered, and was promptly arrested, and he stated in court that it was his object to frighten tenants out of the building, so that when the house had earned a thorough reputation as a haunted building he would be left to occupy it in peace.

THE *Referee* has been organising a prize competition in appropriate Scriptural texts bearing on topics of the day. Some of the specimens sent in are amusing, and the following may be given as examples: Dr. Jameson's raid—"Paul waited for them."—Acts xvii. 16. "And they caught him."—Matthew xxi. 39. "The judges shall make diligent inquisition."—Deuteronomy xix. 18. "There shall no punishment happen to thee for this thing."—1 Samuel xxviii. 10. The Rontgen Photography—"Searching all the inward parts."—Proverbs xx. 27. "We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen."—2 Corinthians iv. 18. The Resignation of Mr. Justice McCarthy—"Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, on the labour that I had laboured to do; and, behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun."—Ecclesiastes ii. 11. "For where jealously and faction are, there is confusion and every vile deed."—James iii. 16.

A BERLIN correspondent learns that the Nibelungenring will be performed five times this year at Bayreuth, between the 19th of July and the 19th of August. The first performance will be from Sunday, the 19th, till the Wednesday; the second from Sunday, the 26th, to Wednesday, the 29th July; the third from Sunday, August 2nd, till Wednesday, the 5th; the fourth from Sunday, the 9th, till Wednesday, the 12th; and the final one from Sunday the 16th, till Wednesday, the 19th.

ANOTHER conquest of light (says a Paris correspondent) is M. Charles Henry's sulphate of zinc M. Henry is a savant of the school of higher studies, who has revealed the power of sulphate of zinc to absorb sunlight and give it back in the dark. Poudre de riz, made with this mineral, gives a soft luminosity to a fair young face. A lady cyclist dusted all over with this powder is in herself a lamp on a pitch dark night. The luminous pigment is not liable to be spoiled by damp, by carbonic acid, nor by any weak acid. It resists rain if united to some strongly adhesive body. There is a house in the Rue de Longchamps where a windowless set of rooms is lighted with it. The lady of the house receives there her friends at "five o'clocks." The apartments seem bathed in moonlight, the curtains are as if studded with glow-worms, the ceiling scintillates. The furniture looks as if rubbed with phosphorous. The play of this light on coloured objects gives one the impression of Aladdin's underground palace. Often they take the rich glowing tones of the topaz, ruby, and emerald. This powder does not lose its brilliancy if used in starch or size. A black dress trimmed with lace made luminous is more than bewitching.

A CHRISTIANIA correspondent writes: Madame Eva Nansen, the wife of the explorer, a popular concert singer who became a favourite some ten years ago, is at the present hour undisputedly the principal concert singer of this country. Madame Nansen is not a brilliant prima donna, but her graceful, refined, and intelligent art—akin to that of the pianist and composer, Madame Grondahl, who won numerous admirers in London some years back—never fails to charm Norwegian audiences, assisted as it is by a fine presence and a melodious voice. Madame Nansen recently achieved great success at Stockholm and Copenhagen. Her last concert at Christiania, gave occasion to a veritable ovation, partly, of course, due to her position as the wife of a famous man. She has announced a concert for the 24th, and it needs no imagination to foresee the interest of that evening, if, in the meantime, definitive news from Nansen arrives. Madame Nansen belongs to a notable family. Her father Michael Sars was a celebrated naturalist; her mother is the sister of the poet Welhaven; her two brothers, Ernst and Ossian, are eminent members of the University; and a sister is a concert singer.

LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

THE annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund was held on Friday in the Calcutta Town Hall, the Viceroy presiding.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn presented the report and explained its chief points.

The report stated that the Central Committee were pleased to be able to again record the continued steady progress of the work of the National Association throughout the country, which plainly testifies to the growing popularity with which its aims are regarded by the people of India. There is a steady increase in the number of patients treated in the hospital and dispensaries working under, or in association with the Fund, and this increase is annually more marked, as fuller returns from the Provincial centres are collected and summarised. The construction of new hospitals has shown good progress, and the education of students in the various colleges and schools is being carefully proceeded with, in spite of the usual difficulties in some centres in finding suitable classes of candidates. In several cases exceptionally generous contributions have been made to branches of the Fund, and the financial condition of the Central and Provincial branches, with the exception of Bombay and the Punjab, has generally improved. One of the leading features in the report is the satisfactory progress which has been made in Madras; and the Committee is glad to record not only continued success in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, but also a much-needed effort to infuse fresh life into the work in the Punjab. In the two years during which the Countess of Elgin has presided over the Association, her Excellency has had exceptional opportunities of making herself personally acquainted with its organisation in India; and accompanied by the Honorary Secretary to the Fund, Lady Elgin has now visited many of the large centres at which its work is carried on, and, among others, has inspected the hospitals and medical schools at Calcutta, Patna, Gaya, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lahore, Multan, Shikarpur, Quetta, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras.

As to the "personnel" of the staff employed by the Association, out of a total of 85 ladies 18 are entered as "Lady Doctors" of the first grade, and 56 as "Assistant Surgeons." There are, in addition, 52 Hospital Assistants. The number of lady doctors shows an increase of six, that of Assistant Surgeons an increase of six, and that of Hospital Assistants an increase of 8. Regarding the work done, over 1,054,000 women and children were treated during the year, of whom 400,000 belonged to the North-West Provinces. This is an increase over the figures of last year is 160,192 and this, notwithstanding the fact that in the case of the North-Western Provinces, details from certain soures which were given last year have not been repeated. The Committee is moreover, glad to be able to state on the authority of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India that the increasing number of women who are treated in Dufferin Institutions do not appear to have affected in any way the figures which are annually received from the general hospitals and dispensaries in India—a clear proof it may be said, of the need of special hospitals for women in this country. The Committee has again endeavoured to obtain from Provincial Branches the statistics of women treated not only in hospitals supported by the Dufferin Fund, but also in zenana hospitals aided by the Association, and institutions entirely officered by women who had gained their education, if not directly through the agency of the Fund, at any rate, under its auspices. The North-Western Provinces report alone, however, contains this information in a satisfactory form.

Since the Association was founded the large amount of over twenty lakhs has now been spent on numerous institutions, and the following are the various sums, which, it is computed, have been expended in the various Provinces:—In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rs. 6,75,000; in the Native States Rs. 3,99,000; in Bengal Rs. 3,94,000; in the Punjab Rs. 1,47,000; in Madras Rs. 1,00,000; in Bombay Rs. 94,000; in Mysore Rs. 84,000; in Burma Rs. 50,000; in the Central Provinces Rs. 47,000; in Berar Rs. 32,000, and in Baluchistan Rs. 8,000.

The amount invested is Rs. 12,71,206, which yielded an income of Rs. 58,671 in 1895, while the income from donations and subscriptions was Rs. 91,820. In the United Kingdom £1,785 is invested, and the donations and subscriptions during the year amounted to £3,639. The Bombay Branch continues in an unsatisfactory state, the invested funds being only Rs. 38,000 as compared with Rs. 91,000 in 1890. The District Branches have now over Rs. 6,62,000 invested and have Rs. 88,000 odd in hand, showing an increase of Rs. 3,22,000 and Rs. 53,000 respectively in five years.

Mr. Charlu seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and the motion was carried.

The Lieutenant-Governor moved, and the Nawab of Loharu seconded, the vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding. This was unanimously adopted.

The Viceroy, in the course of his speech, said: There is nothing more important to the welfare of an association than that those who are primarily in charge of its affairs should be well qualified to take an interest in the practical working of those matters with which it deals. Now as you are aware I have, during the last few months, been suffering from an attack of illness, and I may say that I am in a position to certify regarding the two officials of this Association who stand at its head, there can be none more versed in all the processes of the gentle art of healing than the Lady President and the Honorary Secretary. (Applause). It is to their care I owe it that I am able to be present here to-day, and it is perhaps a rather singular circumstance that my first dissipation outside Government House should be to attend a meeting of the Dufferin Fund Association. (Applause). I should like to take this opportunity of saying that, during the course of my illness, one reflection constantly came to my mind and that was regret that in the time that was passing I was losing the opportunity which is ever welcomed by one in my position of meeting with many, both European and native, who either reside in, or come to, Calcutta at this season of the year. I have received so much kindness from so many during the past two years, that it has been to me a great regret that during this season I have been obliged to forego those opportunities, and I can only hope that in another season such cause will intervene to prevent me from renewing them.

The Viceroy, in calling attention to the many interesting points which occur in the report of the proceedings, said: Last year when addressing you I endeavoured to say a few words in support of the project then before the Bengal community of building a Boarding-house in connection with the Campbell Medical School. It was with great gratification that I found that that project had not only been taken up, but that a hostel was built and was open. I am sure that the cause is that everybody wished to do justice to the known wish of Lady Elliott, and I cannot help saying that it is, in my opinion, as creditable to Bengal as it must have been gratifying to herself. (Applause.) On the general question, therefore, I think it will be sufficient for me to congratulate the Association on the good results which are shown and on their continued progress. Even in this country of large figures the fact which has been alluded to by previous speakers that the number of patients has now for the first time exceeded one million must be held to be a satisfactory one. I have, however, one special duty to perform, and that is to act so far as I can as spokesman for the Lady President. You will observe in the report that the Lady President has continued the practice of previous years and during the opportunities offered by our tours throughout the country, she has made it her endeavour to visit all the hospitals and institutions which came in her way. In fact, I generally found when we arrived at any place that the first thing was to inquire where the Dufferin Hospital was situated, and the next was to fix the time for a visit. Now I would only draw attention to three things in connection with our tour:

The Viceroy then quoted the work done in Bhopal and Mysore, as proving that there is no possible question of jealousy between this Association and any other Association which takes up the same work. He continued: Nor is there any desire on the part of this association to claim a credit which does not belong to it. The Leuetenant-Governor has alluded to the returns, which, he thinks, do not bring out with sufficient clearness the fact that among the patients who are enumerated, there are patients who attended hospitals that are not distinctly Dufferin hospitals. Well, I would only say that if you would turn to the report of the North-Western Provinces you would find that the return is made up on three branches, which distinctly brings out the fact as to what patients are treated in the hospitals aided by the Dufferin Fund, what patients are treated in zenana hospitals maintained from other sources and what patients are treated in hospitals altogether maintained by the Dufferin Fund. All that I wish to say—for I am sure there is no difference in this matter between the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor and myself—all that I wish to point out is this, that in this very great and enormous work the magnitude of which has been referred to by the seconder in the eloquent remarks he has made to you, the Dufferin Fund cannot, I imagine under any circumstances, look to more than this that it is a nucleus from which every good work must spring, and what we desire to manifest and bring out to everybody is the extent to which medical aid is provided for the women of India. Lord Elgin then referred to the progress in Madras, specially mentioning the liberality of the Maharaja of Vizianagram. He mentioned the changes in the Central Committee, deploring the loss of Lady Elliott, but expressing the conviction that Lady Mackenzie would prove a worthy successor, and concluded by saying, The Lady President also wishes me to express her great regret that the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Macdonald, who for a considerable time occupied the responsible position of having charge of the finances, was obliged during the course of the year to resign owing to ill-health; and she also desires me to express her deep regret that the time is now so near approaching when she will be deprived of the support and assistance of one who has never failed to give to the service of this fund that great ability for which he is so distinguished. I mean my colleague, Sir Henry Brackenbury. Her Excellency also wishes me to say that she would not like the meeting to conclude without my conveying from herself personally an expression of her thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have taken part in the local committees, and especially to the Honorary Secretaries, and, perhaps I might say, more especially to the Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee, to whom she feels that her thanks are due individually and personally. (Applause). Now, ladies

WRITERS AND READERS.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, who has for some time been staying at San Francisco, has written a Californian story, Hilda Strafford. It will be one of the attractions of Blackwood's Magazine this year. Mr. Blackmore's new story of Surrey life will appear in the same magazine.

Mr. Louis Becke, who has won high repute as a writer of stories of South Sea life and adventure, is writing a new romance, to be called The Mystery of McLaughlin's Island. The story is to appear in a new series projected by Mr. Unwin—the Yellow Library, so called from the colour of the paper. But the first contributor to this new series will be Canon Jessopp, with his story, Simon Ryan, the Peterite. Mr. Harold Frederic is also to be a contributor. The Yellow Library will be illustrated by Mr. William Horton.—The same publisher will shortly bring out Mr. Richard Ashe King's Swift in Ireland, as the new edition of The Irish Library. Mr. Ashe King points out that Swift's work in Ireland (the work to which the illustrious Dean himself attached most value) has been too much lost sight of by the biographers.

Mrs. Oliphant, with her Child's History of Scotland, has just introduced Mr. Unwin's new series, The Children's Study, to the public. It is a neat little volume, uniform in size with the Children's Fairy Library, and it is nicely illustrated. In glancing through the pages, one is tempted to ask whether the little volume (of two hundred and thirty closely-printed pages) might not have been more appropriately inscribed for young readers. The chubby child in pinafore, blowing a soap bubble, who is drawn on the title-page, can hardly be expected to become absorbed in Mrs. Oliphant's reflections on the Darien commercial project—though that, too, was a bubble. A very young child might be puzzled over the Picts disappearing into absolute darkness, and over the allusion (we suppose it is an illusion) in the statement that Columba had come from Ireland and found himself a seabird's nest among the winds and waves. That Hungary, in Scottish Malcolm's time, was in the front of the Christian world, is a remark that may leave but faint traces on his mind. Nor is he likely to make much of the Celtic reaction, or of the ecclesiastical and agricultural progress in the time of Malcolm's sons. If the small boy be a born tactician (and a Scot) he may feel pride in Mrs. Oliphant's criticism that Bruce's tactics at Bannockburn were imitated by the English at Crecy. But perhaps all this may be hypercritical. Everything will depend upon the age at which the child begins his study of Scotland, England, Germany, and the rest. For children of the right age this is an excellent little history of Scotland, from the eleventh century to the Forty-five.

Now that all the world is interested in Dr. Nansen and his alleged conquest of the North Pole, Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.'s Handbook of Arctic Discoveries will beappearing in the nick of time. It will be published very shortly. It has been written by General Greely, and is to contain about a dozen maps of the Polar regions. Barring the current reports about him, Dr. Nansen has not been heard of since August, 1893.

Mrs. Craik's admirers will be glad to know that the new edition of her works which Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are publishing, has so far been a successful venture. The series began recently with John Halifax, the most popular of Mrs. Craik's stories. The third volume of this new edition, Christian's Mistake, will appear towards the end of this month. The edition will be published at the rate of a volume a month.

Miss Betham-Edwards, the author of The Romance of Dijon, has written for Messrs. A. and C. Black a new story, The Dream-Charlotte. Messrs. Black are also about to issue Mrs. Andrew Dean's new story, A Woman with a Future; A Question of Degree, by Caroline Fothergill; and Gobelin Grange, by Hamilton Drummond. We may mention that the American edition of Miss Betham-Edwards's book will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton announce some interesting biographical works for the spring season. Lady Blackwood edits the Records of the life of her late husband, Sir Arthur Blackwood, with several portraits. And the Rev. Mr. Foggit, of Hamburg, has prepared for publication the Countess Schimmelmann's Glimpses of my Life at the German Court, among Baltic Fishermen and Berlin Socialists, and in Prison. Ian Maclaren, also, has written his new theological work. The Mind of the Master, which will shortly be issued by the same firm.

We should be glad to believe that there is something like a revival of public interest in the man whom Carlyle chose as his type of the hero as man of letters, and upon whom Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell lately discoursed in public, pleasantly and instructively. Anyhow, it is satisfactory to know that another publisher is about to try his luck with the old Doctor. When the literary resurrectionists are so busy over smaller men, why should not the Doctor have his chance? Shortly Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. will be ready with their first volume of Mr. Edwin Waugh's new edition of the lives of the Poets. The edition will consist of six volumes, issued at the rate of one a month. It will contain a large number of portraits. Messrs. Methuen lately brought out a three-volume edition by Mr. J. Hepburn Millar.

Mr. Pinero has contributed a prefatory letter to Mr. William Archer's new volume of collected dramatic criticisms (to be published at once by Messrs. Walter Scott and Co.) in which he gives some amusing details of his early life in Edinburgh, and generally of the days when the world knew him only—if he can be said to have been known to the world at that obscure period of his career—as a humble strolling player. He went to Edinburgh at the age of nineteen to fulfil a modest six weeks' engagement at the Theatre Royal for what the managers call general utility, at a salary of one pound a week, and he has some diverting stories to tell about his troubles with a cumbrous travelling trunk and his wearisome search for a hotel or other shelter suited to his humble means. Unfortunately, during this short engagement, the theatre was destroyed by fire. Mr. Pinero takes occasion to repudiate the notion that he is one of those dramatists or actors who avoid reading criticisms on their own works, and protests that he is not only willing, but anxious, to read, and even to commit to memory, criticisms on his work when those criticisms are distinctly flattering; but criticisms are not always friendly, and Mr. Pinero has developed a fine instinct for detecting the presence of adverse comments. Occasionally he gets a hint of a paper to be avoided through the zeal of a friend. For example, he says, a man indignantly laid hold of my coat as I was leaving the Club reading-room. My dear fellow, he cried have you seen that abominable attack on you in the ——? My bosom swelled. No, I was able to reply, I never read the ——? But, said my friend, you ought to read this atrocious article. You really ought. Like its predecessors, The Theatrical World of 1895 furnishes the best, most complete, and readily accessible record of the productions on the London stage during the past year.

In a letter addressed to an eminent Jewish friend, and published in a recent number of The Jewish Chronicle, Mr. Holman Hunt propounds a sanguine scheme for the resettlement of the Jewish race in Palestine. He proposes that the revenues obtained by the Turks should be computed, with a liberal margin, and that these should be capitalised, and the sum offered to the Sultan's government for the widest extent of land defined by Moses. He thinks it possible that the Turks in their present financial need would at once accept the offer, and he expresses confidence that, under the guarantee of leading Jews, the necessary amount would be raised in a few days. Should the Sultan refuse, Mr. Hunt foresees the time when Judea will be handed over to the Jews without price, and then the funds would be wanted only for the development of the promised kingdom, in the way sketched out in this letter. The example (says Mr. Hunt in conclusion), if immediately set, might be followed for the pitiable Armenians—now wickedly left without protection by the favoured nations of Heaven who should champion their cause. Our country is at this time threatened with heavy penalties for sins of omission, perhaps also of commission, in its duty towards the weak, and I have a sense that every Englishman is bound to do his boldest to remedy such evils. It is on these grounds that I have written this letter.

Mr. Alderman Coombs, of Bedford, has published in pamphlet form (Mercury Press, Bedford) his Recollection, Personal and Political, originally read before the members of the Bedford Liberal Club. It comprises many interesting particulars of notabilia in the annals of the town, as well as of local worthies, including Mayors of Bedford, and not forgetting Mr. Alderman Hurst, whose portrait, presented by his admirers, adorns the walls of the Corporation's Council Chamber, and who, in his ninety-sixth year, is still, we believe, active in body and mind. Mr. Coombs's recollections, like those of his friend Mr. Hurst, extend back to the old days of the unreformed Corporations, and he can recall the time of the first Reform Bill and of the revolt against agricultural machinery of the starving agricultural labourers, when, as the lecturer puts it, wages were low and bread was dear. While Portectionist orators are assuring the labouring classes that all will go well with them if they will only allow their food to be made artificially dear, these results of an ample trial of the Protective system cannot be too often called to mind. From the extracts from the ancient Coporation records which Mr. Coombs appends to his lecture, it appears that their was a time when the Mayor's prerogatives included the right to fix the price of all victuals sold in the borough, and no higher price could be demanded on pain of fine and imprisonment. This clean-kept, handsome, and essentially well-ordered town is, by the way, proud of the fact that the reign of its Mayoralty is coeval with that of London, which municipality celebrated its seven hundredth anniversary a few years ago.

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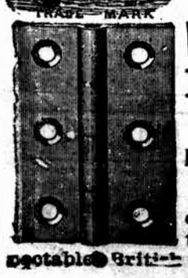

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ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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Kettle Size ... 2/6
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club:—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875.
Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, *Secretary.*

Caution.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "Carlton" Whiskies, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.

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Does not injure the Leather.

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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
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For Strength, Lightness and Easy running.

Light Roadster.....27 lbs.
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Notice the Chain Wheel.

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Chain Re. 1 extra.

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Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch	„	14 8
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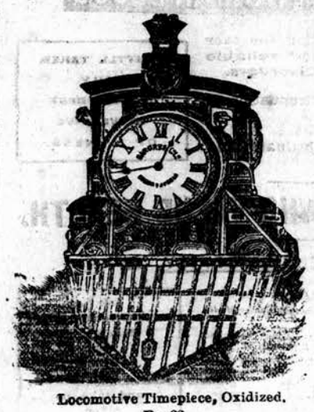

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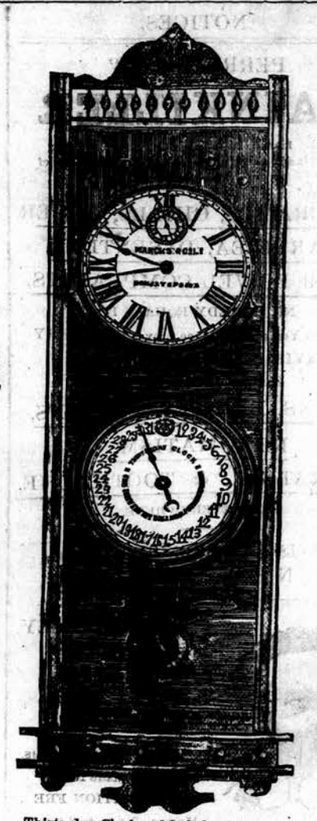
REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



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The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

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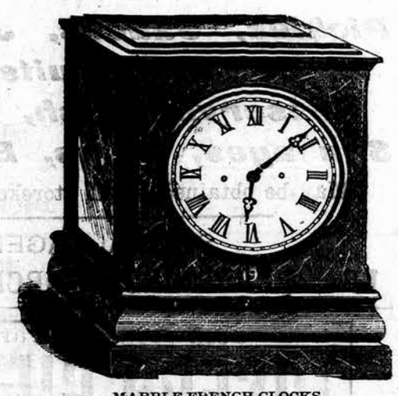

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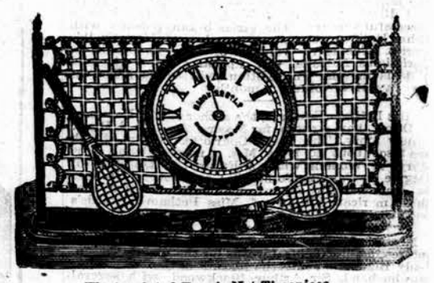

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1.—Place in saucers about the room.
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7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
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PRICE OF THIS TIN,

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